

# LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of Archaeology, Science, and Art.

Nº 2100.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1857.

Price Fourpence.  
Stamped Edition, Fivepence.

## EXHIBITION OF ART TREASURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

OPEN AT MANCHESTER, MAY 5th, 1857.

SEASON TICKETS, £2 2s., may be obtained at the Offices of the Exhibition, 100, Mosley Street, Manchester; also in London, Mr. SAMS, Royal Library, St. James's Street; Mr. MITCHELL'S, Royal Library, New Bond Street; LETTS and Co., Royal Exchange; SMITH and CO., 147, Strand; and at HIME and SON'S, Church Street, Liverpool.

By order,

THOMAS HAMILTON, Sec.

Inquiries as to APARTMENTS may be made from Mr. SAUEL HADEN, Offices of the Exhibition, 100, Mosley Street Manchester.

**BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.**—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN DAILY, from ten till five. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

**EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF  
BRITISH ARTISTS.** Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The Thirty-fourth Annual Exhibition of this Society is NOW OPEN from Nine a.m. until dusk. Admission 1s.

ALFRED CLINT, Honorary Secretary.

Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East.

**EXHIBITION.**—Messrs. DICKINSON'S GALLERIES OF PORTRAITS NOW OPEN, 14, New Bond Street.

ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.

**ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.**—The General Anniversary Meeting of the Society, for the Election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Council, and Officers, for the ensuing year, and for other Business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 22nd inst., at the Society's House, 4, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square.

The Chair will be taken at Four o'clock precisely.

W. S. W. VAUX, Secretary.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—Notice is hereby given to the Graduates, that the ADMISSION TO DEGREES will take place, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, at 2 p.m.

By order of the Senate,

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, Registrar.

**PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.**—King's College, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will give a COURSE of TWELVE LECTURES ON GEOLOGY, having special reference to the application of the Science to ENGINEERING, MINING, ARCHITECTURE, and AGRICULTURE. The Lectures will commence on FRIDAY morning, April 24, at Nine o'clock. Fee, £1 1s. 6d.

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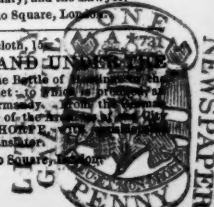
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been erected for the occasion, and throughout the season  
there will be DAILY MUSICAL PERFORMANCES, by a large  
Orchestra, under the superintendence of Mr. CHARLES  
HALLÉ, who will conduct in person each Thursday.

BOTANICAL GARDENS.—A communication will be  
opened from the Palace to the Gardens, thus adding to the  
interest and variety of the Promenade. The charge for ad-  
mission will be entirely under the control of the Council of  
the Botanical Society.

REFRESHMENTS will be provided on an extensive scale,  
at moderate charges. A tariff of prices for dinners and  
lighter refreshments, approved by the committee, will be  
affixed in conspicuous parts of the Palace. The refreshment  
rooms communicate with the Palace, and adjoin the Botani-  
cal Gardens and the railway station. No refreshments will  
be allowed to be carried into the Palace, as the arrangements  
are adapted for the suitable supply of the wants of all classes.

#### GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Executive Committee give notice of the following  
GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS for the information of visitors:—

The EXHIBITION will be OPENED on Tuesday, the 5th  
May, on which day none but the proprietors of £2 2s. season  
tickets will be admitted.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—From the 6th to 16th May  
(both days inclusive), 2s. 6d. for each person. On and after  
Monday, the 18th May, 1s. for each person, except on Thurs-  
day in each week, when the charge will be 2s. 6d. for each  
person.

N.B. There will be also certain days (not exceeding eight  
in all) specially reserved for proprietors of £2 2s. season  
tickets, of which due notice will be given by public adver-  
tisement at least seven days beforehand.

SEASON TICKETS, at £2 2s., entitle the proprietors to  
admission on all occasions when the Exhibition is open to  
the public; tickets at £1 1s. entitle to admission on all but  
the "reserved days." These Tickets may be procured at the  
Exhibition Building; or at the offices, 100, Mosley-street.

Season tickets are not transferable, and must be signed by  
the proprietor before being presented at the entrance of the  
Palace, where a book will be kept in which the proprietor  
will be required to write his or her name whenever requested  
to do so by the officers of the committee.

HOURS OF EXHIBITION.—The doors will be open daily  
at ten o'clock, and will be closed at sunset. A bell will be  
rung half an hour before closing.

CATALOGUES.—A General Catalogue, price 1s., will be  
sold in the Palace. A more full and explanatory catalogue  
will be subsequently published at an advanced price.

BATH CHAIRS will be provided at a moderate charge for  
the use of ladies and invalids.

OPERA GLASSES will be on Sale or Hire in the Palace.

SMOKING in any part of the Palace is strictly prohibited.

NO PARCELS, STICKS, OR UMBRELLAS will be al-  
lowed to pass beyond the entrance, where they may be left  
in charge of a proper officer, at a charge of one penny.

NO CHANGE will be given at the doors.

NO RETURN TICKETS will be given to any one leaving  
the Palace, and passing out beyond the barriers where the  
turnstiles are fixed. N.B.—These limits include the Refresh-  
ment Rooms, but not the Botanical Gardens.

CARRIAGES.—All drivers will be required to obey the  
directions given to them by the police on duty at the ap-  
proaches.

VISITORS ON FOOT are requested to keep the path to  
the north side of the carriage drive.

Arrangements are being made with the various railway  
companies for

#### EXCURSION TRAINS.

and also to enable all visitors to purchase both the railway  
ticket and the ticket for admission to the palace by a single  
payment.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Secretary.

Offices, 100, Mosley-street.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.

SEASON 1857-58.  
PROGRAMME.

The Directors beg to announce that they have made the  
following arrangements for the ensuing season.

#### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA CONCERTS.

The SEASON will COMMENCE on FRIDAY, the 1st of  
May, 1857, with a GRAND MORNING CONCERT in the  
Central Transept, by the principal Artists of the Royal  
Italian Opera. These Concerts having been honoured last  
year by such general approbation, the Directors have en-  
tered into arrangements with Mr. Gye to give a similar  
series of Twelve Concerts during the present season.

The grand orchestra of the Royal Italian Opera, with ad-  
ditional performers, and also the celebrated chorus, are en-  
gaged for the whole series.

The musical direction of the whole is in the hands of Mr.  
Costa, who will himself conduct a portion of the concerts.

The concerts will take place on the following Fridays,  
viz.—May 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th, June 5th, 12th, 19th,  
26th, July 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st.

The two guinea season tickets (not transferable) will be  
available for these concerts. Transferable tickets will also  
be issued for each concert at 7s. 6d. each, which tickets  
can be obtained at the Company's offices, or of any of the  
agents.

In compliance with a desire which was universally ex-  
pressed last season, a limited number of reserved stalls will  
be set apart, which may be taken for the Series of Twelve  
Concerts at One Guinea each stall, or at Half-a-Crown each  
for a single concert.

#### II. CONCERT OF THE COLOGNE CHORAL UNION.

The Directors have made arrangements with Mr. Mitchell  
for the services of the Cologne Choral Union (Cöln  
Männer Gesangverein), whose performances on their former  
visit have attracted enthusiastic admiration, for a Concert  
in the Central Transept of the Palace, on Saturday, the 6th  
of June.

N.B.—Both classes of season tickets (not transferable)  
will be available for this concert.

#### III. GRAND WATERWORKS.

The displays of the vast system of fountains, cascades,  
and jets d'eau will be resumed, and continued during the  
whole season. The upper system will play daily as hereto-  
fore; and the entire display, embracing the fountains of  
the grand basins, the water temples, the cascades, and the  
whole of the upper fountains, on occasions to be from time  
to time announced.

#### IV. FLOWER SHOWS.

There will be two grand horticultural and floricultural  
fêtes during the present season:—

The first on Saturday, the 30th of May; and  
The second on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the  
9th, 10th, and 11th of September.

#### V. POULTRY SHOWS.

There will be Two Shows in the course of the coming  
season.

The Summer Show will take place on the 7th, 8th, 10th,  
11th, and 12th of August. The Winter Show on the 9th,  
11th, 12th, and 13th of January, 1858.

#### VI. GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE BUILDING.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.—The picture gallery,  
formed during the past year in the north wing of the palace,  
has proved so successful in its capabilities for the effective  
display of paintings, that it is the intention of the Directors  
to hold therein during the present season two exhibitions of  
the works of living painters of all schools.

The first of these exhibitions will open in May, and con-  
tinue open during the summer.

The second will be a winter exhibition.

Exhibitions of photographs will also be held in the upper  
portion of the picture gallery from time to time during the  
season.

CERAMIC COURT.—The Directors are desirous to take  
the present opportunity of expressing their acknowledgments  
for the kind and ready manner in which their requests for  
loan for the Ceramic Court were responded to by the  
owners of collections of porcelain and pottery of the most  
rare, fragile, and valuable descriptions.

It is very gratifying to the Directors to be able to say that  
the latter aid offered them is such as will enable them to  
continue the Ceramic Court, for the present season, with a  
number of additional specimens, exemplifying the capabili-  
ties of the art in its most elaborate branches.

The collection will be, as before, under the superintend-  
ence of Mr. Thomas Battam, F.S.A.

INDIAN COURT AND GALLERY OF ENGINEERING  
MODELS.—In each of these departments the Directors have  
to acknowledge assistance of the same gratifying nature as  
that in the Ceramic Court. By public companies and insti-  
tutions, as well as by private individuals, the Directors have  
been entrusted with the most valuable and beautiful models,  
with costly carvings and works in ivory and bronze, fabrica,  
and works of art, granted with a liberality and readiness for  
which they cannot sufficiently express their obligations.  
They have thus been enabled materially to improve the  
Indian Court, and also to form a collection of Models of En-  
gineering Works, illustrating in a very complete manner that  
great branch of British skill and enterprise, surpassing any  
other now accessible to the public. It will give the Directors  
great pleasure to receive any further contributions with  
which they may be favoured.

THE NAVAL MUSEUM.—The exhibition under this de-  
nomination in the first and second galleries of the north  
transept, fronting the garden, now contains about three  
hundred models of Ships, Boats, and Vessels of all desig-  
nations, affording an illustration of the progressive im-  
provement in British Naval Architecture and Navigation during  
a period of three hundred and forty years. It also contains  
specimens of new inventions connected with the improve-  
ment of navigation.

The Directors beg here also to acknowledge the ready and  
extensive assistance which they have received from ship-  
owners, ship-builders, engineers, and shipping companies in  
forming this very interesting and national collection, and at  
the same time solicit the further aid of all parties who may  
have the means of extending it.

WATER TOWERS.—The Great Towers are now com-  
pleted and arrangements have been made by which, for a  
small charge, visitors to the Palace can ascend them and  
enjoy the extensive view from the balconies, where powerful  
telescopes are about to be placed.

MMAMMOTH TREE.—An object of great interest has  
lately been added to the contents of the Palace, which will  
remain on exhibition during the whole of the coming season.  
The object alluded to is a portion of the trunk of the Well-  
ingtonia gigantea, or Mammoth Tree, being the largest of the  
group of those trees discovered in California. The portion  
erected in the Tropical Transept, opposite the Abu Simbel  
figures, is no less than 108 feet in height, and 32 feet in  
diameter at the base.

EXHIBITING DEPARTMENT.—Amongst the branches  
of industry which now find important illustration in this  
department, may be mentioned the manufacture of Gold and  
Silver work and Electroplate, both domestic and artistic;  
Valencia Cord and India Rubber goods; Colour Printing and  
Typography; Papier Maché, Ornamental Iron, Fancy Goods,  
and other productions of Birmingham; Domestic Furniture,  
Church Furniture, in stone, wood, metal, and fabric; Hard-  
ware generally, and especially the productions of Sheffield,  
in the Court filled by the manufacturers of that important  
centre of industry.

CANADIAN COURT.—The arrangements announced on  
a former occasion with the Government of Canada are now,  
the Directors are happy to report, complete. The Govern-  
ment of Canada have undertaken to form and maintain in  
the Palace a collection which shall completely set forth the  
condition of the manufactures and other industry and re-  
sources of that important colony.

The collection will be placed in the large court lying  
between the Newsroom and the Stationery Court, immedi-  
ately adjoining both the Nave and Centre Transept, and at  
present occupied by the sculpture of the German School.

RAW PRODUCE COLLECTION, AND TRADE MU-  
SEUM.—The Technological portion of this department is  
rapidly approaching completion. It will comprise illustra-  
tions of all the chief manufactures of the United Kingdom;  
and specimens of the products, animal, vegetable, and  
mineral of Great Britain and the Colonies, as well as of  
other countries. It is believed that it will be open to the  
public in the course of the present summer.

The Department is situated in the second gallery on the  
garden side of the Great Transept.

MACHINERY IN MOTION.—The Machinery will be in  
action during the season at such times as will be announced  
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other processes for the manufacture of Cotton goods from the  
bale to the thread, and from the thread to the finished piece,  
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AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The Department of  
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ably improved during the past year. Specimens will be  
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READING ROOM.—The Company's Reading and News  
Room is situated close to the Centre Transept, between it



and the German Sculpture Court. It contains all the Morning Journals; the Weekly Papers, Metropolitan and Provincial; and all the Periodicals and Magazines.

In addition to this, advertisements and copies of new works, both British and Foreign, are displayed immediately after publication.

**FANCY FAIRS.**—The Directors are prepared to afford accommodation to benevolent and other societies, for holding fancy fairs in the Palace during the season.

**CRICKET, ARCHERY, AND THE GROUNDS GENERALLY.**—It gives the Directors great pleasure to announce that the Cricket-ground is now complete, and that it will be thoroughly in order for the approaching summer. Great care has been taken in the formation of the ground, and they believe that it will be found fully equal in extent and excellence to any other in the neighbourhood of London.

The Archery-ground will be continued as before, in the northern portion of the grounds, behind the Picture Gallery Wing.

#### VII. SEASON TICKETS.

The Directors have determined upon continuing the price of Season Tickets of admission at the following rates—viz.,

1. SEASON TICKETS, AVAILABLE FROM 1ST MAY, 1857, TO 30TH APRIL 1858, TWO GUINEAS EACH.

These tickets will admit the holder on every occasion between May 1, 1857, and April 30, 1858, on which the Palace is open; the four days of the Handel Festival—viz., the 13th, 15th, 17th, and 19th of June, only excepted.

2. SEASON TICKETS, AVAILABLE FROM 1ST MAY, 1857, TO 30TH APRIL, 1858, ONE GUINEA EACH.

These tickets admit the holder on all occasions excepting the Opera Concerts, and the other Fridays throughout the year, and the 13th, 15th, 17th, and 19th June, being the four days of the Handel Festival.

The Tickets will be issued on and after the 20th inst., and may be obtained at the Crystal Palace; at the offices of the Company, 73, Lombard Street; at the offices of the London and Brighton Railway Company, London Bridge, and Regent Circus, Piccadilly; Central Handel Festival Ticket Office, Exeter Hall; and of the Company's agents.

Remittances for Season Tickets to be by Post-office Orders, payable to George Grove.

#### VIII. GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.

It gives the Directors great gratification to be able to announce that they have entered into arrangements with the Sacred Harmonic Society for a Grand Series of Three Performances of Handel's Oratorios, to take place in the Centre Transept of the Palace in the third week of June.

Her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert have been graciously pleased to extend their especial patronage to the Festival, and have expressed their intention of honouring it with their presence. For further particulars see special advertisement.

#### IX. RATES OF ADMISSION, RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS, &c.

**ORDINARY RATES OF ADMISSION.**—They remain as before—viz.,

On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays ..... 1s. 6d.  
On Saturdays ..... 2s. 6d.

Children under twelve years of age, Half-price.  
The Palace will be opened on Mondays at nine A.M.; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at ten; excepting on the days of the concert by the Opera Company, on which days it will be opened at one o'clock; and on Saturdays at twelve; closing daily about sunset.

**BRIGHTON RAILWAY.**—During the season, the trains of the London and Brighton Railway Company will leave London Bridge Station every half hour, and during busy days every quarter of an hour, from nine o'clock A.M. till dusk, returning from the Palace at the same intervals throughout the day. (For exact times of starting, see the Railway Company's time tables.)

Return fares, including admission to the Palace—

1st Class. 2nd Class. 3rd Class.  
On Shilling Days ..... 2s. 6d. 2s. 0d. 1s. 6d.  
On Half-Crown Days ..... 4s. 6d. 3s. 6d. 3s. 3d.

Children under Twelve years of age, half-price.

**WEST-END RAILWAY.**—The opening of this line to the Wandsworth Station has already been attended with great convenience to visitors to the Palace, and it is with much pleasure that the Directors anticipate the completion of the whole line to the Sloane-street Station, as well as the junction with the main line of the South-Western Railway, at the Clapham Common Station, in the course of the coming season, by which great economy of time will be effected, and further convenience afforded to the public.

**MID-KENT RAILWAY.**—The portion of this line from the section of the South-Eastern Railway at London Bridge to Beckenham has been opened, and the extension to the Crystal Palace Station will be shortly completed, whereby easy access will be afforded to the residents in the Lewisham and Blackheath districts.

**EXCURSIONS.**—Arrangements have been made by which benevolent societies, schools, and other large bodies may visit the Palace at the following reduced rates, applying only to shilling days and third-class carriages—

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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1857.

## REVIEWS.

*The Testimony of the Rocks; or, Geology in its Bearings on the Two Theologies, Natural and Revealed.* By Hugh Miller. Edinburgh: Shepherd and Elliot. London: Hamilton and Adams.

A PAINFUL interest attaches to this volume. It was scarcely finished when the overtasked mind of its accomplished author gave way; and the proofs of the last few pages occupied the closing hours of his eminently useful and admirable life. But though dead, he still speaks. His voice will be heard, warning religious men against a narrow-minded fear of science, and scientific men against a no less narrow-minded contempt for religion. Half-taught philosophers and half-taught theologians had almost succeeded in persuading the world that science and revelation were irreconcilably at issue. Many geologists who were not quite prepared to give up Christianity, were content to go on assenting to two incompatible systems, and acquiescing in conclusions, which, if carried out, must infallibly lead to the rejection of revelation, while many somewhat inconsistently shrunk from geology for fear of having their faith shaken. To Hugh Miller is due the merit of vindicating the essential agreement between the testimony of the rocks and the testimony of inspiration. But this is not all. Not only has he shown that scripture and geology may be reconciled, but from the geology upon which the Atheist relied he has drawn the most effective weapons to overthrow atheism; and from the science which the Deist used against revelation he has elicited analogies which demonstrate the reasonableness of the Christian's hope. It is, moreover, no small gratification to find that hundreds of thousands of despised believers in Christianity were, after all, better philosophers than Hobbes, and Voltaire, and Bolingbroke, and Pope, and Hume. We may now, it seems, without any fear of being taunted with credulity by the geologists, indulge in that belief in the immortality of the soul which enabled Socrates to look death calmly in the face, and which bore a Paul and a More triumphant to the block.

This testimony comes with all the greater weight from the fact that its author was not a clergyman, and was not, therefore, liable to those professional prejudices which often render the arguments of the sacerdotal order suspected. His support of Christianity is, like the political support of an independent member, founded not upon party considerations, but upon conviction. Whatever may be thought of some of the details of his argument, he has for ever stopped the mouths of those who say that Christianity must give way before the light of science. The believer can now reply—One of your greatest geologists was of the contrary opinion. One whose knowledge of the earth's crust was as intimate and extensive as that of any living man, could find in its structure convincing proofs, not only of a creating Person, but of the essential accuracy of the Mosaic account of the creation. Many of the facts which, in the infancy of the science, were thought to militate against that account, have, by subsequent discoveries, been found materially to support it. And so we may believe that further knowledge will serve only to add stability to

a faith which rises from every fall with increased vigour.

The method of Mr. Hugh Miller may be called the exhaustive. Having described the phenomena, he proceeds to show that the theories which have hitherto been proposed to explain them will not meet the conditions. Finally, he proposes his own. The first lecture treats of the paleontological history of plants, the second of that of animals. Botanists, represented by Linnæus, have arranged the vegetable kingdom in the order of its development. First come the rude thalloids, the simplest form of vegetable life, plants without stems and without leaves; next come the acrogens, possessing stems and leaves, but without flowers; then the endogens; next the gymnogens; and so on, still rising in the scale, till we come to the highest development of vegetable life in the dicotyledonous trees, to which class belong our oaks and apples.

We turn to the record of the rocks, and we find that the order of arrangement which had been argued out by man is identical with the order of creation which had been adopted in the Divine mind. In the lowest layer of the Silurian system, which is the first that contains organic remains, appears the misshapen thallogens; nearer the surface are found the fossil remains of the acrogens; in the old red sandstone are discerned the first traces of the gymnogens. To these are added, in the carboniferous stratum, an immense crowd of monocotyledons; the oolitic is distinguished by the appearance of the dicotyledons; and in the tertiary, or last creation before man, the dicotyledonous trees appear.

We next examine the animal kingdom, and with the same curious result. Before the discovery of geology Cuvier had arranged the animals in the order of their development. The simpler forms of animal life are the coral and the mollusc; next come the lower vertebrata—the fishes and the reptiles; then the mammals; and, finally, man. This again corresponds with the order of creation according to the testimony of the rocks. The several layers of the earth's crust display in succession the fossil remains of the corals and molluscs, fishes, reptiles, birds, the lowest order of mammals; while no trace of man can be found till we come to the thin layer which forms the deposit of the last few thousand years.

All this wonderful progressive chain of development is traced in numerous beautiful illustrations. And having thus shown that the law by which the great Creator, in his work, goes on from strength to strength, from that which is good to that which is better, he asks, finally, are we to believe that this progressive improvement is the result of chance, or of an inherent power in matter itself, apart from the will of its author?

"One class of interpreters," he says, "may remind us of the dim-eyed old man,—the genius of unbelief so poetically described by Coleridge,—who, sitting in his cold and dreary cave, 'talked much and vehemently concerning an infinite series of causes and effects, which he explained to be a string of blind men, the last of whom caught hold of the skirt of the one before him, he of the next, and so on, till they were all out of sight; and that they all walked infallibly straight, without making one false step, though all were alike blind.' With these must I class those assertors of the development hypothesis, who can see in the upward progress of being only the operation of an incomprehending and incomprehensible law, through which,

in the course of unreckoned ages, the lower tribes and families have risen into the higher, and inferior into superior natures, and in virtue of which, in short, the animal creation has grown, in at least its nobler specimens, altogether unwittingly, without thought or care on its own part, and without intelligence on the part of the operating law, from irrational to rational, and risen in the scale from the mere promptings of instinct to the highest exercise of reason,—from apes and baboons to Bacons and Newtons."

In the third lecture the author proceeds to compare the two records, Mosaic and Geological. It has already been seen that the geological record speaks of a creation proceeding gradually from the less to the more perfect forms of vegetable and animal life. But though geology bears testimony to the truth of the Mosaic account of creation as far as its order is concerned, it would seem to contradict its chronology. It was long taken for granted by theologians that the Mosaic account of the creation required us to believe that the period which intervened between the first creation of matter and the creation of man consisted of six days of twenty-four hours each. The first to impugn this hypothesis was the celebrated Dr. Chalmers, who, fifty years ago, declared in a lecture delivered at St. Andrew's, that "the writings of Moses do not fix the antiquity of the globe." The theory of the creation which he advanced in opposition to the received one was this. He supposed that between the first act which called matter out of nothing, and the first day of the Mosaic account, a period of vast duration elapsed. Then, by some great convulsion, the earth again became without form and void, and the Mosaic creation began, and was completed in the space of six days of twenty-four hours each.

This theory, with some few additional circumstances of detail, was soon generally adopted by those who endeavoured to reconcile geology with revelation. It seems to us so contrary to the analogy of nature, a device so clumsy and far-fetched, that we can hardly believe that it could have been entertained by sagacious men without many misgivings. Subsequent observations proved it to be wholly untenable. One fact alone, which is obvious to all observers, is fatal to it. Around the shores of Great Britain and Ireland runs a flat terrace, backed by an escarpment of varied height and character, known to geologists as "the old coast-line." This is indented by innumerable caves and inlets, hollowed out by the action of the waves during a period of vast duration. Now, history tells us that the sea has stood against the present coast-line for at least two thousand years; but this is but a small fraction of the time which the sea must have taken to excavate the caves with which even it is perforated. This island, then, must have been in existence for that immense period of time during which the sea has stood against the present coast-line, *plus* the still greater period of time during which it has stood against the old coast-line. But this carries the existence of the land and water in nearly their present state far beyond the remotest period which can be assigned to the last act of creation. Moreover, in the caves of the old coast-line are found innumerable fossil remains, not only of elephants, rhinoceroses, and hyenas, long since extinct, but of animals which are still found in our island, such as the weasel, the badger, the fox, the wild cat, and the rabbit. In this series of fossil remains, extending from a time thousands of years before the creation

of man, there is no chasm. Day succeeded day, year succeeded year, thousands of years succeeded thousands of years, during which these cliffs have been in existence; but there was no return to chaos or confusion. One race of beings was called into existence, flourished, and became extinct; but before its total disappearance the next succeeding race was created. The chain is unbroken.

To meet this difficulty, Dr. Pye Smith, and other theologians of more zeal than discretion, started a new hypothesis. They supposed that the Mosaic chaos and the Mosaic creation were local phenomena, confined to some spot in central Asia. If Dr. Pye Smith could have actually pointed to any district in central Asia, or anywhere else, which exhibited geological phenomena different from those which have been observed in every part of the world which has been geologically examined, he would have had some foundation for his hypothesis. But in the absence of all data of this sort, we must argue upon those which we possess. And the geological phenomena which are displayed in every part of the globe which has been observed point to the same fact, namely, that the work of creation began countless ages before the creation of man, and was continued till that culminating point, after which it ceased. This is a fact which no unprejudiced person of common sense can for a moment doubt after the evidence has been fairly laid before him. The arguments which Dean Cockburn, and other well-meaning persons, bring forward to oppose it, can scarcely be listened to, much less stated, with a grave face.

Now the question is, Does this indisputable fact oblige us to give up the Mosaic account of the creation, and with it the inspiration of scripture, as a myth and a fable, like the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid? Mr. Hugh Miller says, No; and he thus proceeds to reconcile them.

He prefaces his theory by observing that the geologist has only three of the six creative periods of Moses to account for—the period of plants, the period of great sea-monsters, and the period of cattle and beasts of the field. The periods of chaos, of imperfect light, of night and day, have, from their nature, left no testimony on the rocks. Now, all geologists agree in holding that the geological system naturally divides itself into three parts, the Palæozoic, or oldest fossiliferous division; the Secondary, or middle fossiliferous division; and the Tertiary, or latest fossiliferous division. In the Palæozoic division are found, it is true, corals, crustaceans, molluscs, fishes, and in the latter formations a few reptiles. But its striking characteristic is its gorgeous flora. It was emphatically the age of plants, “of herb yielding seed after its kind.” The fossil remains of this great vegetable age form those vast strata of coal which underlie every country on the globe.

The Middle period of the geologist is emphatically the age of whale-like reptiles of the sea, and of birds of gigantic proportions. It was the age of ichthyosaurs, or fish-lizards, cetosaurs, or whale-lizards, and plesiosaurs, or striking-lizards. And in strict accordance with this geological fact, the Mosaic account declares that the second class of organisms which God created were “the moving, or creeping thing that hath life,” the “great whales, and the fowl that may fly in the open firmament of heaven.”

The Tertiary period, also, has its peculiar characteristics. Its flora seems to have been no more remarkable for size or abundance than our own. The gigantic reptiles had become extinct. But its beasts of the field were far more numerous and wonderfully developed, both as to size and structure, than any which had yet appeared, or which appeared in any succeeding period. This was the age of the mastodon, the gigantic rhinoceros and hippopotamus, of the *dinotherium* and *megatherium*. The fossil remains of one species of its elephant are so abundant in Siberia, that “ivory quarries” have been wrought among their bones for more than a hundred years.

This general view of the geologic periods is illustrated by a reference to the collection of fossil remains in the British Museum. In the first rooms are exhibited the gigantic plants of the palæozoic formation—mere fragments of trees more than six feet in diameter, of mosses more than seventy feet in height, and of reeds thirty feet in length. Passing on to the apartments in which are preserved the fossils of the secondary formation, the visitor sees around him shapes which recall to his recollection the “gorgons, hydras, and chimeras dire” of Milton—enormous jaws, bristling with pointed teeth, necks half equal in length to the boa-constrictor, stretched out from bodies of fish-like shape, and dragons with trenchant teeth and crooked talons, from which were stretched the leathern wings of a bat. We pass to the third series of apartments, and yet another form of animal life meets our eye. Here are great land-beasts with thigh-bones eleven inches in diameter, and claw-armed toes more than two feet in length. These are the extinct elephants and the *dinotherium*, with the tusks bent downwards like a pickaxe, to dig the liliaceous roots from the mud of the tertiary lakes and rivers. And finally, the most recent of all the fossil remains is the famous human skeleton of Guadalupe, standing out in bold relief from its slab of gray limestone.

These three series of apartments, according to Mr. Hugh Miller, correspond with the three great periods of organic existence. In conclusion, then, he asks—

“Whether (of course making due allowance for the laxity of the terms, botanic and zoological, of a primitive language unadapted to the niceties of botanic or zoologic science,) the Mosaic account of creation could be rendered more essentially true than we actually find it, to the history of creation geologically ascertained? If, taking the Mosaic days as equivalent to lengthened periods, we hold that, in giving their brief history, the inspired writer seized on but those salient points that, like the two great lights of the day and night, would have arrested most powerfully during these periods a human eye, we shall find the harmony of the two records complete. In your visit to the Museum, I would yet further ask you to mark the place of the human skeleton in the great gallery. It stands in the same apartments with the huge mammoths. And it is surely worthy of remark, that while in both the sacred and geologic records a strongly-defined line separates between the period of plants and the succeeding period of reptiles, and again between the period of reptiles and the succeeding period of mammals, no line in either record separates between this period of mammals and the human period. Man came into being as the last-born of creation, just ere the close of that sixth day—the third and terminal period of organic creation—to which the great mammals belong.”

Mr. Miller then observes that in each of these great periods there was, as it were, an early dawn, a culminating point, and a

decline. The plants of the early palæozoic period are few and small; it was after many ages, when the carboniferous formation began, that they received that amazing development, unequalled in any previous or succeeding time. So, in the earlier periods of the secondary series, the remains of reptiles are comparatively few. In the middle ages of the Liassic, Oolitic, and Wealden formations, it obtained that characteristic which makes it peculiarly the age of creeping things and sea monsters. The same law obtains in the Tertiary formation. The earlier deposits are comparatively poor in fossil remains of great beasts; and, in the concluding ages, just before the appearance of man, there is an obvious decline, both in their numbers and size. It is the middle formation, the Miocene, Pliocene, and Pleistocene ages, that abound in gigantic mammoths, *dinotheria*, and mastodons. These periods of gradual increase and decline answer, in Mr. Miller's opinion, to the “morning and the evening” of the “days” of the Mosaic poem of the creation.

It has been objected to this theory that it is irreconcilable with the institution of the Sabbath-day, in remembrance of the Creator's having finished his work of creation in six days, and ceased on the seventh. To this Mr. Miller replies that the command might just as well have been given in one case as in the other, and will be equally significant in both. The Creator may be understood to say, Work during six periods, and rest on the seventh; for in six periods the Lord created the heavens and the earth, and in the seventh period he rested. The Divine periods may be very great, the human periods very small. And our present period may be the sabbath of God, devoted to the work of redemption.

Here we think Mr. Miller goes out of his way as a geologist to expatiate in fanciful theological theories. But his succeeding observations, with which he concludes the lecture, come more legitimately within his province, as pointing out a legitimate analogy between the record of the rocks and the record of revelation.

“In the history of the earth which we inhabit, molluscs, fishes, reptiles, mammals, had each in succession their periods of vast duration, and then the human period began,—the period of a fellow-worker with God! Created in God's own image! What is to be the next advance? Is there to be merely a repetition of the past?—An introduction of man a second time made in the image of God! No. The geologist, in those tables of stone which form his records, finds no examples of dynasties once passed away again returning. There has been no repetition of the dynasty of the fish, of the reptile, of the mammal. The dynasty of the future is to have glorified man for its inhabitant; but it is to be the dynasty—the *kingdom*—not of glorified man made in the image of God, but of God himself in the form of man. In the doctrine of the two conjoined natures, human and divine, and in the further doctrine that the terminal dynasty is to be peculiarly the dynasty of *HIM* in whom the natures are united, we find that required progression beyond which progress cannot go. We find the point of elevation never to be exceeded, meetly coincident with the final period never to be terminated,—the infinite in height harmoniously associated with the eternal in duration.”

In the succeeding lecture, the Author works out his theory of the Mosaic vision of the creation in detail; and we must say that nothing can be grander than his conception of the mode of inspiration by which the several stages of the world's progress were presented in succession to the rapt vision of



the seer. The fifth lecture treats of Geology in its bearing on the two Theologies, Natural and Revealed. The seventh and eighth are occupied with the Noachian Deluge. The ninth is a treatise on the Discoverable and the Revealed, in which Mr. Miller appears to us to have become somewhat involved in the dark clouds of metaphysics. The tenth is a very amusing examination of the Geology of the Anti-Geologists, in which the opponents of geological science are most unmercifully pilloried. The last two are on the fossil floras of Scotland, and have little connexion with the main argument of the book. We must reserve the consideration of all these, and our general remarks on the whole, till another occasion.

*Ceylon: Past and Present.* By Sir George Barrow, Bart. Murray.

AMONGST the numerous histories, voyages, and adventures which have been published relating to Ceylon, one of the most curious and interesting is the narrative of Robert Knox, the son of a captain in the East India Company's service, who, putting into Masulipatan in stress of weather in 1659, was treacherously made prisoner of by the King of Kandy, together with his father and fourteen of the crew, and kept in captivity for twenty years. Captain Knox, the father, was early carried off by fever and ague; and the son having effected his escape in 1679, published his narrative upon his return to England in 1681. The book had long been out of print, and although well known to all students of oriental history, and highly prized by them, was little known to general readers, when the Rev. Mr. Bissett republished it entire in 1817, in an elaborate compilation of Singhalese history drawn from several sources. But Mr. Bissett's publication was a ponderous quarto, destined only to grace the shelves of select libraries; and Knox's narrative was still a sealed book to the multitude. In the little volume before us Sir George Barrow has undertaken to bring the outside public acquainted with Knox, and to carry down the information concerning the state of Ceylon, and the condition of the people, to the present day. The information he has collected is authentic and useful, and shows that the island, which was in a very declining state some ten or eleven years ago, is now rapidly advancing in prosperity. But this is the utmost praise we can bestow upon the volume. By presenting Knox's narrative in patches of extracts, connected by commentaries, and mixed up with illustrative passages from other publications, Sir George Barrow has completely succeeded in extinguishing the special and personal interest of the work which it was his main object to restore. So far as the matter itself is concerned, it is all very good and very heavy. The book is, of its class, a creditable but terribly dreary compilation. It is not even so lively as an ordinary Blue Book, which is usually interspersed with individual details and speculations that help to relieve the gloom of its facts and statistics. With an excellent opportunity of producing a volume, lighted up by picturesque descriptions and striking incidents, Sir George Barrow has composed with great care a book in which utility maintains a severe struggle against dulness. His obvious course was to have reprinted entire the 'Historical Relation' of Robert Knox, and to have freighted the good ship with any amount of notes and supplemental chapters necessary to complete

the account of the island. Not only should we thus have had a much more interesting book, but Sir George Barrow's own labours would have appeared to much greater advantage.

The seizure of Knox and his companions appears to have really arisen from their neglect of the usual Eastern custom of sending a present to the king on whose coast they landed. Had that usage been observed, they would, probably, have been permitted to depart with their vessel. As it was, however, they were not unkindly treated, being distributed in villages in the interior, where they were quartered on the inhabitants, and left free to pursue any little craft by which they could increase their personal comforts. Knox and his father were mercifully permitted to reside together. Their great solace was reading religious treatises, for they were both men of true and unaffected piety. The most sorrowful passage in the narrative is the separation by death of the father and son. After a three months' sickness, which reduces him to "an anatomy," the father dies, and the son, in these desolate circumstances, is sore troubled how to provide a proper burial for him. He relates how he wrapped up the body ready for the grave, according to his father's desire, and having none with him but a black boy, he bade him ask help of the people of the town to carry the corpse to the grave; and they sent him a great rope they used to tie their cattle with, to drag the body by the neck into the woods, saying that they could not afford any other help unless he would pay for it. Fortunately, he was able to procure the requisite assistance. "By this means," he adds, "I thank God, in so decent a manner as our present condition would permit, I laid my father's body in the grave, most of which I digged with my own hands."

A very affecting incident, too, is that in which he describes how he obtained a Bible one day while he was fishing in a brook with his black boy. A native, who had got possession of the book when the Portuguese lost Colombo, exhibited it to the boy for sale. Knox had but one pagoda (about seven shillings) in the world, and would gladly have given it for the precious volume; but the boy advised him to conceal his longing for it, as by that means he would get it for much less. Finally, the book was transferred to his hands for a kniteap which the boy had made.

"The sight indeed of this Bible so overjoyed me, says Knox, as if an angel had spoken to me from heaven; to see that my most gracious God had prepared such an extraordinary blessing for me, which I did, and ever shall, look upon as miraculous; to bring unto me a Bible in my own native language, and that in such a remote part of the world—where His name was not so much as known, and where any Englishman was never known to have been before."

Most of the English learned to make these kniteaps, which they sold at nine-pence apiece, the thread costing them about three-pence. By this means their condition became much improved, and, as might be expected, they gradually acquired an ascendancy, by the force of their skill and knowledge, over the people immediately around them. More than a year elapsed after his father's death before Knox saw any of his companions in captivity, and when he reached the house of one of his countrymen, the meeting between seven or eight of them was a day of high rejoicing:—

"We gave God thanks for his great mercies towards us. They were now no more like the prisoners I left them, but were become housekeepers and knitters of caps, and had changed their habit from breeches to clouts, like the Chingulays. They entertained me with very good cheer in their houses, beyond what I did expect."

Knox himself built a house in a garden of cocoa-nut trees belonging to the King, and, unconscious of his guilt, committed the capital offence of whitewashing the walls, a luxury which it appears is reserved exclusively for palaces and temples. His ignorance saved him from the penalty. Many vicissitudes happened to him before he began to contemplate his escape, and numerous attempts were made during a long period of three or four years before he and one of his companions were ultimately able to accomplish their object. The particulars of the escape are full of interest; but we get only snatches of them to stimulate and disappoint curiosity in the pages of this volume. The nature of the difficulties they had to encounter, may be in some degree understood from the following glance at the interior—a description which applies with nearly equal truth to the Ceylon of to-day:—

"The ways of this country are intricate and difficult, there being no great highways that run through the land, but a multitude of little paths; some from one town to another, some into the fields, and some into the woods, where they sow their corn; and the whole country covered with woods that a man cannot see anything but just before him; and that which makes them most difficult of all is, that the ways shift and alter, new ways often made, and old ways stopped up."

On one occasion, perplexed by these numerous paths, they unfortunately took one which led to a town, instead of one leading into the woods, so that while they thought "they had been avoiding men and towns, they ran into the midst of them." The din and hum of the population surging on all sides round, naturally cast them upon expedients for concealing themselves:—

"Looking about us in these straits, we spied a great tree by us, which for the bigness thereof 'tis probable might be hollow, to which we went and found it so; it was like a tub some three feet high; into it immediately we both crept, and made a shift to sit there for several hours, though very uneasy, all in mud and wet. But, however, it did greatly comfort us in the fright and amazement we were in."

At last they reached the Dutch fort in safety, after "a long captivity of nineteen years and six months and odd days, being taken prisoners," adds Knox, "when I was nineteen years old." His reflections upon his escape may appropriately close the notice of his narrative:—

"In this my flight through the woods I cannot but take notice, with some wonder and great thankfulness, that this travelling by night in a desolate wilderness was little or nothing dreadful to me, whereas formerly the very thoughts of it would seem to dread me; and in the night when I laid down to rest, with wild beasts round me, I slept as soundly and securely as ever I did at home in my own house; which courage and peace I look upon to be the immediate gift of God to me upon my earnest prayers, which at that time he poured into my heart in great measure and fervency; after which I found myself freed from those frights and fears which usually possessed my heart at other times. In short, I look upon the whole business as a miraculous Providence, and that the hand of God did eminently appear to me as it did of old to his people Israel in the like circumstances, in

leading and conducting me through this dreadful wilderness, and not to suffer any evil to approach nigh unto me."

*Supplement to the Fifth Edition of a Manual of Elementary Geology.* By Sir Charles Lyell, D.C.L., M.A., F.R.S. Murray.

THE fifth edition of this standard work on Geology was itself "greatly enlarged," and was prefaced with a long list of facts and theories that had been discovered, confirmed, or emended since the preceding issue. Two years have scarcely passed, before the accumulated results of geological research in various parts of the world demand a further exposition. Sir Charles Lyell, one of the few labourers in this department, and by far the best, is not only like some of our eminent orientalist, an able decipherer of the medals and tablets dug up or collected by others, but examines for himself, directs the researches of others, and lays the result of the combined labours of all before the world in a clear, compact, and available form. This continual *résumé* of the newest geological discoveries has many advantages, and is unavoidable when we have to do with such gleaners of facts and fosterers of hypotheses as the geologists really are. Sir Charles's Supplements are almost periodical—there was one to the Fourth Edition of the Manual also; and they serve as resting-places for incipient statements and newly-fledged theories on their way for enrolment in the lasting archives of the science. As in the caravanserais of the East, however, the temporary abode often proves to be the last stage for the pilgrim. The plague of criticism and the want of support often cut off such of the arguments as are weak and such of the statements as are crippled.

The geologists appear to be well able to criticise each other, and to destroy the fledglings in each other's brain. In a teleological point of view, this is an admirable provision against the overgrowth of the wild speculations that used to be prevalent, and still often take fantastic flights. It is advantageous, too, in releasing others from the duty of hawking at such airy game. Like other genuine criticism, that of geologists is evidently based on the love of truth. Conscientiously, too, they criticise their own work as well as their neighbours; at least, the author of the 'Supplement' before us brings materials for the construction, or engines for the destruction of his own or of others' hypotheses with almost equal good will. It is the predominance of this "good will" in the work, the evident love of his science, and an earnest search after truth, that enables the author to give a character of integral combination to a *résumé* of the labours of others, in which he has only here and there personally shared. In the hands of many, not throwing themselves energetically into the subject, nor taking the trouble to visit the geologists of Prussia, Württemberg, and Bohemia, nor corresponding with others at Vienna and many at home, such an undertaking as the exposition of the newest views of many of the leading questions in modern geology would result in a bald compilation, in spite of industry and talents.

As in all of Sir Charles Lyell's numerous works—for nearly every edition of 'Principles' and 'Elements' may be regarded as a separate work, so extensive are the revisions and re-arrangements—we have here the peculiar perspicuity and well-adapted style of

composition that enable the educated classes to take up the study of geology with ease, and to see at a glance the direction and importance of its latest discoveries. The first point treated of in the present 'Supplement' is the natural history, character, and relative age of the crag beds of Norfolk and Suffolk, as illustrated by Mr. S. V. Wood's conchological researches in the fossils of these deposits. We must remark that there appears to be wanting some acknowledgment, that with Mr. Wood himself rests the determination of the crag as of "pliocene" age (see his 'Monograph,' p. 302); and that some allusion should have been made to the late Edward Forbes's observations on the increase of shells having a northern character in the red crag. Some geologists differ from Sir C. Lyell with respect to the relations of the red and Norwich crags; it is to be hoped that the 'Supplement' will stimulate local research on this point, and clear up the doubt whether the Norwich crag ever overlies the red crag, or whether it be merely a local extension of the same bed under estuarine conditions. The crag subject is further elucidated in the 'Supplement' by Dr. Falconer's determination of the mastodon, the teeth of which are found in the "phosphate-bed," as being a pliocene and not a miocene species. The old fluvial beds of the Thames valley next receive illustration through the remains of a musk-buffalo, not long since found by Messrs. Kingsley and Lubbock, and described by Owen. As soon as one of these rare fossils was met with (at Maidenhead), two others turned up in the valley of the Avon (in Somerset and Wilt), and Sir C. Lyell hunted up a fourth specimen in the Berlin Museum. The elephants, too, of the Thames valley get a new ray of light, Dr. Falconer having re-examined numerous specimens, and determined them to belong to the *E. prisceus* and *E. antiquus*, and not to the mammoth or *E. primigenius*.

The discussion regarding the classification of the miocene and eocene beds next receives attention. The arguments for and against the Hempstead beds of the Isle of Wight being classed as upper eocene or lower miocene are clearly stated, or rather as regards the deposits on the Continent that are considered as the equivalents of these beds. It appears to us that there has not been clearly brought forward here the general view of the great nummulitic ocean, in the bed of which the various lower tertiary sediments were deposited, with innumerable variations of character where they approached its oscillating borders.

As time advanced, the arms and bays of this old sea shoaled up, imbedding the animal and vegetable remains of several different districts, and giving place to estuaries and lagoons, which retained little of the zoological characters of the great marine area of which they were the relics, but were characterized by the *débris* of their neighbouring lands, which they readily received and preserved. There would hence be a synchronism of many different local deposits, which now yield the animals of territories more or less distinct climatically or otherwise. Hence we should be inclined to regard as lower tertiary, or nummulitic, all these eocene, miocene, or oligocene groups of strata; whilst the crags and drifts resulting from the agency of another set of oceanic waters, of which the existing seas are the modified successors, are the upper tertiaries.

The changes of the marine fauna in the lower tertiary sea—that is, the changes in time, not the differences due to local influences—necessarily form indices for the sub-grouping of the deposits that took place during this great epoch; and no less so the changes of the terrestrial fauna, when the terms of comparison are satisfactory. But, taking England distinct from the Continent—the western from the eastern portion of the old tertiary area of deposition—no advantage will accrue to the student in marking out lines of division where even the acutest critical geologist can scarcely satisfy himself of the existence of a good line of demarcation.

Dr. Falconer's evidence is again brought forward on the next point in the 'Supplement'—viz., the miocene fauna of the Siwalik hills. Mr. Prestwich has supplied additional evidence that the denudation of the Wealden area took place at successive and remote periods; his discovery of "crag" on the North Downs being an important feature in the 'Supplement.' But the chief novelty brought forward by Sir Charles is the discovery of numerous mammalia in one thin deposit in the lower Wealden or Purbeck series. One little mammal, the *Spalacotherium*, only was previously known from this bed; but now the *Triconodon* and the *Plagiaulax* are merely two of several genera, some of which are represented by two or more species. Some have been obtained by Mr. W. R. Brodie, but by far the majority by Mr. S. H. Beckles. Professor Owen and Dr. Falconer give Sir C. Lyell palæontological aid in his chapter on the Purbeck mammals; and the subject—a favourite one with the author—is treated in a masterly manner. We should not omit to mention that the teeth of the *Plagiaulax* throw light on the minute teeth found in the triassic bone-bed by M. Plieninger.

The results of the researches of the geologists of Austria and the Tyrol among the Austrian Alps, in the elucidation of an important series of marine deposits which probably represent our new red sandstone in its eastern extension, are next dwelt upon. M. E. Suess has supplied a lucid summary of these strata, with remarks on their fossils. Supplying evidence of the marine fauna of a period which is represented by unfossiliferous beds in England, the St. Cassian and Koesen beds are important elements in the geologic series, which the English student must not omit to study. These beds in the intermediate area between England and Upper Austria put on different conditions; in the Vorarlberg they begin to assume a more littoral character; and in Suabia, Oppel and Suess have recognised the meagre but interesting representative of their shelly strata in a few feet of passage-beds between the Keuper and the lias, and including the well-known "bone-bed."

In the next section of the 'Supplement,' Dr. Hooker admits the existence of phenogamous plants in the coal-measures, as evidenced by some fossil flowers of a possibly bromeliaceous plant. This relation of the fossil flowers, however, had been previously pointed out by Lindley and by Morris.

The Silurian rocks of Bohemia, especially with reference to M. Barrande's hypothesis of "colonies," comes next in order. The antiquity of fossil birds is the last article in the 'Supplement,' and introduces the *Gastornis Parisiensis* to popular notice.



The author has selected the foregoing interesting topics with great judgment. On some of them information was much wanted by the public; others are difficult questions, which, though at present not to be decidedly answered, are better in the hands of a philosopher, clear-headed and cautious, like the author of the 'Manual,' than left to the discretion of students and bookmakers.

*The Life and Times of Sir Peter Carew, Kt. From the Original Manuscripts; with an Historical Introduction and Elucidatory Notes.* By John Maclean, Esq., F.S.A. Bell and Daldy.

WHILE making researches in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, Mr. Maclean discovered a manuscript in the well-known handwriting of John Vowell, otherwise Hooker, the Antiquary. Upon examination, this proved to be a biographical memoir of Sir Peter Carew, a member of the great Devonshire family of that name, and one of those adventurous spirits who, in the Tudor times, were eagerly bent on pushing their fortunes in every part of the globe. Mr. Maclean at once determined to publish a literary treasure of such immense interest. He collected inedited contemporary documents; he prepared an historical introduction, and antiquarian and genealogical notes. When the whole was nearly ready for the press, he discovered, for the first time, that Hooker's Memoir had some years ago, been communicated, by Sir Thomas Philips, to the Society of Antiquaries, and published in the 'Archæologia.' We are under the impression that we have seen copious extracts from it in Lodge's 'Portraits.' Mr. Maclean was, however, unwilling to sacrifice the fruits of his labours, and resolved to republish the life with his illustrations. And we think he is entitled to the gratitude of the public for so doing, for a more entertaining book we have rarely met with. We cannot, however, understand the object of his historical introduction. It is merely an epitome of the history of England in the reigns of the Tudors, and of the Italian wars of Francis I. and the Emperor. All this is too well known to need repetition. The notes, on the contrary, are extremely interesting, and the documents published in the Appendix highly illustrative of the manners and private life both of English and Irish at this period.

It was a common custom, until very lately, for the learned dependants of great families to chronicle the achievements of their masters. One of these historical panegyrics, the history of Fulke Fitzwarine, in Norman French, has been edited, with a translation, by Mr. Wright, for the Warton Society. Another is the *Chronique de Jacques de Lalain, par George Chastelain*. But Hooker's Sir Peter Carew is superior to any that we have seen, both in the interest of the events which it relates, and in literary merit.

John Hooker was the uncle of the celebrated Richard Hooker, the author of the great controversial work in favour of the "Church and State" theory of Christianity. He was born in 1524, educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and after finishing his university course, spent some time in foreign travel. On his return he married, settled in his native Devonshire, became Chamberlain of the city of Exeter, and in 1561 was chosen to represent it in Parlia-

ment. He was an eminent antiquary, the author of a collection of Irish statutes, of the Annals of Ireland, published in 'Holinshed's Chronicles,' and of other works on legal and antiquarian subjects. The original manuscripts of most of these are preserved and often referred to; the handwriting of the sketch of Sir Peter Carew's life was therefore at once recognised.

His connexion with his hero vouches for the general accuracy of his information. It chanced that Sir Peter Carew, having succeeded to the estate of Ottery-Mohun, found himself at leisure, after his many adventures by sea and land, to look over the title deeds. Amongst these he found many grants of extensive tracts in Ireland, made long before to his remote ancestors. Not being himself much of a scholar, he inquired for some one to decipher them for him, and Mr. John Hooker was the person recommended. The titles to the Irish estates were found to be satisfactory, though somewhat out of date. But the Irish were not entitled to the benefit of prescription; the statute of limitations had not been passed; Sir Peter resolved to repair to Ireland to prosecute his claims; and from this time forward John Hooker appears to have been his constant attendant and confidential friend. During their friendly intercourse, no doubt, Hooker received from the mouth of Sir Peter himself the materials for the earlier part of the life, while of the latter part he must have had a personal knowledge. His style, though it never attains to the stately magnificence of his more celebrated nephew's language, is lucid, easy, and not inelegant; and the incidents he relates are of such a stirring and romantic interest, that his memoir is one of the most entertaining pieces of reading that we have anywhere met with. To say that it is as interesting as a novel, would be to do it injustice.

Peter Carew was the younger son of Sir William Carew, of Ottery-Mohun, in Devon, Knight, and was born in 1514. His father, observing that he was "very pert and forward," resolved to bring him up as a scholar. This is the first time we have heard that pertness and forwardness were characteristic of scholarship. Peter, however, was sent to the school of one Freer, in Exeter, and was put to board with a certain Thomas Hunt; but, as might have been expected from one of his disposition, he had an invincible dislike to books, and used frequently to play the truant. On one of these occasions his host pursued him to the walls of the town. The boy climbed up into one of the loftiest turrets, and threatened to throw himself headlong from the top; and then, said he, "I shall break my neck, and thou shalt be hanged, because thou makest me to leap down." His father being informed of this escapade, came to Exeter, and—

"calling his son before him, tied him in a line, and delivered him to one of his servants to be carried about the town, as one of his hounds, and they led him home to Mohun's Ottery like a dog. And after that, he being come to Mohun's Ottery, he coupled him to one of his hounds, and so continued him for a time. At length, Sir William, minding to make some further proof of his son, carried him to London, and there put him to school unto the schoolmaster of Paul's, who being earnestly requested to have some care of this young gentleman, he did his good endeavour therein; nevertheless, he being more desirous of liberty than learning, was desirous of the one and careless of the other; and do what the schoolmaster could, he in no wise could frame this young

Peter to smell to a book, or to like of any schooling."

This second attempt to make this "pert and forward" youth a scholar having thus failed, Sir William delivered him to the care of a gentleman who was then serving at the French court. This gentleman promised to make Peter his page, and to bring him up in the more congenial learning appropriate to that calling. But when the boy's fine clothes were worn out—

"his master's whole love soon waxed cold and faint, and of a page he was made a lacquey, being turned out of the chamber to serve in the stable."

The poor boy now became the associate of horse-boys, some of whom one day in their play called out to him, "Carew Anglois." It chanced that at that moment a Mr. Carew, of Hacombe, a kinsman of his, passed by, and heard them. He immediately made inquiries about the English horse-boy; and finding who he was, dressed him according to his condition, and trained him up like a gentleman at the Court of France.

Soon after, the war between the Emperor and Francis I. broke out. Carew of Hacombe followed the French king to Italy, but dying on the journey, left his young kinsman once more unprotected among strangers. He passed into the service of the Marquis de Salewe, and was present at the disastrous battle of Pavia. Having somehow got into the camp of the Spaniards, he was taken care of by the Prince of Orange, and, on the death of that prince, was retained by the princess, and soon became a favourite at her court.

At length, he with much difficulty prevailed on his mistress to suffer him to return to his own country. She loaded him with presents, sent several gentlemen to attend him, and gave him letters commendatory to the King, Henry VIII., and his father, Sir William Carew. Peter then first repaired to the English court at Greenwich, and was well received. Thence he rode, accompanied by the gentlemen of the Princess of Orange, to Ottery-Mohun, where his last appearance had been in the character of a dog. Here he found his father and mother "sitting together in a parlour." He—

"in most humble manner, kneeled down before them, and asked their blessing, and therewith presented unto him the Princess of Orange's letters."

Here we have a curious trait of ancient manners. The successful prodigal returns home to find his old father and mother seated together in one of those snug parlours which we see partitioned off from the common hall in our old manor houses. He humbly kneels down and asks their blessing. Fancy one of our young guardsmen, or adventurers fresh from India, kneeling to ask "the governor's" blessing! A remnant of this filial respect and affection still lingers in the social life of the Continent. With us it has been long laid aside. In America, by all accounts, it has been replaced by positive disrespect. It is a curious question why the social virtues which bind society together are in the inverse ratio of a nation's progress in modern civilization.

On his return to the court of Henry the Eighth, young Carew was in great request for his accomplishments in riding, in speaking French, and in French manners. He—

"could name every nobleman in France, in what credit and countenance he was in the court, that the King, the more he was with him the more he delighted in him."

He was made one of the King's henchmen, then a gentleman of the King's chamber, and employed on every service which required courtly manners and spirited bearing.

But these scenes were not sufficiently stirring for his impatient spirit. Hostilities had broken out between Venice and the Turks, and he hastened to the scene of action accompanied by his friend and kinsman John Champernoun. Having satisfied his "desire to travel countries, and to see strange fashions," and escaped the usual dangers of a campaign, he once more returned to the English court. And we are told that, of all his stories of his travels—

"nothing was more liked than the description of the Turk's court, and the manner of his wars, which, the more rare, the more delectable and pleasant they were, both to the King and nobility, to be heard."

Passing over many minor adventures—how Peter accepted the challenge of some French gentleman, and overthrew his adversary; how he was intrusted with the command of the Castle of Hadelow, near Boulogne, from which his very name had frightened its French commander; and how he was appointed to the command of a ship in the war with France; we pass on to an incident of curious interest, highly illustrative of the state of our navy at this period. The English navy, consisting principally of large ships, were laid up in harbour during a calm of some duration. Meanwhile some light French galleys appeared upon the coast. The French landed on the Isle of Wight, and did much mischief. Thence they sailed to Portsmouth, where the King then was, and rowed up and down the harbour unmolested.

"The King who upon the news hereof was come to Portsmouth, he fretted, and his teeth stood on an edge to see the bravery of his enemies to come so near his nose, and he not able to encounter with them. Wherefore immediately the beacons were set on fire throughout the whole coasts, and forthwith such was the resort of the people as were sufficient to guard the land from the entering of the Frenchmen. Likewise commandments were sent out for all the King's ships, and all other ships of war which were at London, Quayneborowe, or elsewhere, that they should, with all speed possible, make haste and come to Portsmouth, which things were accordingly performed.

"The Frenchmen perceiving that they could do no good by tarrying there, departed again to the seas. The King, as soon as his whole fleet was come together, willet them to set all things in order, and to go to the seas; which things being done, and every ship cross-sailed, and every captain knowing his charge, it was the King's pleasure to appoint Sir George Carew [Peter's elder brother] to be vice-admiral of that journey, and had appointed unto him a ship named the *Mary Rose*, which was as a fair ship, as strong, and as well appointed as none better in the realm. And at their departure the King dined aboard with the Lord-Admiral in his ship, named the *Great Harry* [the *Henri Grace à Dieu*], and was there served by the Lord-Admiral, Sir George Carew, this gentleman, Peter Carew, and their uncle, Sir Gawen Carew, with such others only as were appointed to that voyage and service. The King, being at dinner, willed some one to go up to the top of the ship, and see whether he could see anything at the seas. The word was no sooner spoken, but that Peter Carew was as forward, and forthwith climbeth up to the top of the ship, and there sitting, the King asked of him what news, who told him that he had sight of three or four ships, but, as he thought, they were merchants. But it was not long but he had espied a great number, and then he cried out to the King there was, as he thought, a large fleet of men-of-war. The King supposing them to be the French men-of-war, as indeed they were, willed the board

to be taken up [the dining-table to be removed], and every man to go to his ship, as also a long boat to come and carry him on land. And first he hath secret talk with the Lord-Admiral, and then he hath the like with Sir George Carew, and at his departure from him, took his chain from his neck, with a great whistle of gold pendant to the same, and did put it about the neck of the said Sir George Carew, giving him also therewith, many good and comfortable words."

But little did his golden whistle avail Sir George Carew. The *Mary Rose* was observed to heel in an alarming manner, and Sir Gawen, passing by her, called out to Sir George to ask him the reason; to which Sir George replied that he had "a sort of knaves on board whom he could not rule." The crew being composed of mariners, "the worst of them being able to be a master in the best ship within the realm," through envy of one another, would not act in concert; and the *Mary Rose* went down in sight of the King and Lady Carew, with seven hundred men. Here was the tragedy of the *Royal George*, but there was no Cowper to sing it.

The English fleet, however, pursued the French, who betook themselves to their harbours; but the English landed, and spoiled the town of Trepot. Peter Carew distinguished himself, and was dubbed a knight, together with his uncle, Sir Gawen, on the field, by the Admiral.

But Sir Peter Carew was no less distinguished for his accomplishment in court than by his gallantry in the field.

"Having a pleasant voice, the King would very often use him to sing with him certain songs, then called *fremens* songs, as namely, 'By the Banks as I Lay,' and 'As I walked in the Wood so Wild.'"

Mr. Maclean says that in the British Museum is a music-book which belonged to Henry the Eighth, in which these songs are found; it was therefore probably the very one from which Sir Peter and his royal master used to sing. Both words and notes are given in a note:—

"By a bank as I lay musing myself alone, hey how!  
A birdie voice did me rejoice,  
Singing before the day,  
And, methought, in her lay  
She said winter was past, hey how!

"The master of music, the lusty nightingale, hey how!  
Full merrily and secretly  
She singeth in the thick,  
And under her breast a trick  
To keep her fro sleep, hey how!

"Awake, therefore, young men, all ye that lovers be, hey how!  
This month of May, so fresh, so gay,  
So fair by field and fen,  
Hath flourished like den,\*  
Great joy it is to see, hey how!"

At the risk of giving offence to rigid admirers of antiquarian lore, we have adopted the modern spelling in mercy to our readers, and because we think this lyric is worthy of being known.

In the succeeding reign Sir Peter was employed to put down the rising for religion which took place in Devonshire; and though his partial biographer endeavours to clear him, there seems good reason to believe that he rather promoted than allayed the general discontent by his extreme violence. But though a zealous protestant, he was firm in his allegiance to Queen Mary, and was one of the first to proclaim her. On her marriage with Philip he was implicated in some treasonable practices, and was obliged to take refuge on the Continent, where he was often in danger from the English emissaries abroad. At length he was apprehended in company with

\* "Hath flourished like den" means, of course, has decked every thicket.

Sir John Cheke, at the instance of Lord Paget, the Queen's ambassador to the Low Countries, and sent a prisoner to England. But his wife, the widow of George, Baron Tailboys de Kyme, interceded so effectually with Philip in his behalf, that he escaped with a small fine. The Queen received him graciously on his release, and employed him in several affairs of importance. On one occasion he was obliged, on account of the dangerous nature of his information, to write a despatch with his own hand to the Queen; and on his subsequent appearance at Court we read that—

"she being somewhat pleasant with him, thanked him for his letter of his own penning, commending him to be a very good secretary; for, indeed, he wrote them with no more pain than she had labour to read them: for as he spent a night in writing, so she spent a whole day in reading."

Soon after this he retired from court to Ottery-Mohun, to which he had succeeded by the death of his brother, Sir George, in the *Mary Rose*. Then it was that he bethought him of the Irish estates which belonged to his ancestors, and called in Mr. John Hooker to assist him in deciphering his titles. On his arrival in Ireland he found less difficulty than might have been expected in proving his title. The English settlers were, no doubt, glad to have the assistance of a soldier of such experience and spirit; while the native Irish, with their never-failing aristocratic instincts, felt no repugnance in submitting to one whose ancestors had come in with Strongbow.

"The most part, generally," says Hooker, "were glad, and rejoiced that so noble, so worthy, liberal and valiant a gentleman, and sometimes of their own nation, was come to dwell again amongst them."

His great adversary was Sir Edmund Butler, a cadet of the house of Ormond, who adopted the customs of the country and became a "mere Irishman." But Sir Peter succeeded in utterly ruining him, and he was finally "driven to give over, and to crave misericordiam." Sir Peter established his right, both *de jure* and *de facto*, to the enormous estates which had, from time to time, come into his family by confiscation and grants from the Crown, and after many hair-breadth escapes from conspiracies and ambushes and open war, he died at Ross, on the 27th of November, 1575. His remains were carried to Waterford, and buried in the cathedral with all the honours of war. Sir Henry Sydney, the Lord Deputy, as his corpse was lowered into the vault, exclaimed, "Here lieth now, in his last rest, a most worthy and noble gentle knight, whose faith to his prince was never yet stained, his truth to his country never spotted, and his valiancy in service never doubted—a better subject the prince never had." This was, surely, spoken like a Sydney.

A good engraving, from the original portrait, of this *beau idéal* of knightly honour adorns the title-page. The features are eminently handsome, the eyes expressive of a frank intelligence, the eyebrows well marked and arched, the forehead low but broad, the nose straight and well formed, and the lower part of the face, which in men is often so unpleasant, concealed by a luxuriant beard of many points. His bearing is upright, and his chest of prodigious width. In short, Sir Peter Carew is, in every respect, one of the finest specimens on record of a hero in an heroic generation.



*The Rose of Ashurst.* By the Author of 'Emilia Wyndham,' &c. 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

In the charming pages so lately devoted by an exquisite talent to the story of a commanding genius, we are told that Charlotte Brontë's truest and earliest friend, nowise differing in this respect from all the reading public of our land, felt and expressed a vehement desire to know all that could be known of her companion's deceased sisters. But Charlotte either could not or would not at that time reveal anything of importance. A mighty difficulty, truly! "Make out, Charlotte, make out. I know you can!" Had Miss Brontë's genius been less powerful and splendid, her creations less truly the indigenous growth of her own mind; had her depths of thought and torrents of feeling flowed down to her from the springs of other hearts instead of rising freshly in her own, she would have found this faculty of "making out" of most essential service. We can name no other novelist of the day so abundantly gifted as to enable him or her to dispense with it altogether. Seldom indeed do we find the having nothing to say considered as reason good for saying nothing. That the authoress of 'Emilia Wyndham' should speak less from experience and more from fancy than anybody else of equal distinction, may, we conceive, be accounted for by two simple considerations—she writes often, and always in three volumes. These three volumes are, it seems to us, excuse sufficient for three hundred faults and almost any deficiency of force. We shall not inquire whether the triple division of modern works of fiction was prescribed by the Medes or by the Persians—whether their nine hundred pages have anything to do with the nine Muses—whether the practice be propitiatory of Cerberus and his three heads, or Cole and his three fiddlers. We dare not conjecture why a novel of a modest bulk should have less chance of reception in certain quarters than General Tom Thumb of a commission in the old king of Prussia's guard, or Lord John Russell of a seat in the Commons of Patagonia. We can only say that, so long as the fashion continues, writers will always be compelled to "make out" with sentimentality instead of sentiment, and romance instead of reality; and that, if ever the artist's touch appears weak and his colouring faint, it is not charity but justice to remember the spread of the canvass given him to fill.

Nevertheless there is one thing which we are quite unable to "make out" ourselves—how the story of 'The Rose of Ashurst' could ever have been made to fit its Procrustean couch. If not exactly "as good as gold," it must be quite as malleable. A surgeon lends money to his unsteady brother, who, objecting to refund at his kinsman's death, is compelled to "leave his country for his country's good," and the surgeon's son marries somebody else's daughter, who had refused a nobleman on his account. This is literally all, and yet the story so portentously diluted is seldom either tedious or prosy. The mystery should be intrusted for solution to some one versed in the arcana of feminine correspondence, and able to tell us why ladies' letters to ladies, differing among themselves in a thousand particulars, agree in the one attribute of prolixity. Much, however, of the length of Mrs. Marsh's book is due, not to the tenuity to which the story itself has been refined, but to the authoress's copious indulgence in digression. Of this we

meet with two kinds, the didactic and the idyllic. Little as her charming descriptions of rural scenes contribute to the development of her plot, we cannot bring ourselves to wish them less frequent or more brief; but it can hardly be said that her endeavours to point her moral often conduce to the adornment of her tale. The reason is, not that the instruction is faulty in itself, but in its place. The lessons of fiction should arise naturally out of the situation of the characters, whose words of weight ought to be spoken from their hearts, not pinned upon their backs. To attempt to make a very simple incident in the lives of very simple people yield three volumes of moral teaching, is to set a carrier pigeon to do the work of a dromedary.

The idyllic portion of the work, on the other hand, is deserving of high praise. The opening of the story introduces us to a delicious landscape, apparently sketched at no great distance from the Severn or the Medway, of one of those luxuriant tracts where "affluent fortune empties all her horn," and the traveller's path, as it embraces and forsakes by turns the cornfield, the pasture, the orchard, and the woodland, shows him nothing bare or unproductive but itself. By-and-by we reach the village, and then comes the old enchanting picture, so familiar and yet so fresh, of the white walls, the mossy roofs, the casement clasped with jessamine, the little garden, modest in its brilliancy, the smoke folding itself greyly around the immemorial elm, the rooks cawing as they make dark circles between the squire's grove and the farmer's field. Like the sparkling eddies of a river diverted into a straight smooth mill-stream, what would have been the noisy life of even that still place is flowing away quietly enough within the walls of the school-room—an interior which yields us this lovely picture:—

"I retreated behind the honeysuckle which overshadowed the rustic porch, from which place of concealment, half-buried, the leaves and flowers which hung around tumbling against my face in a delicious manner, I could still observe what was going on in this small seminary of learning. It was now the turn of the youngest class to come up, and my little boy, who did not seem to be nearly so apt a scholar as the girl, came with a set of sturdy young rogues to repeat his verses.

"He was a sweet, beautiful child in his way, which was different from that of his bright energetic friend.

"His features were delicate, and his light hair, which I have before spoken of, hung in thick clustering curls, but arranged with a care which showed they were the pride of some loving heart. He looked perfectly healthy, but almost too refined for a child of his age; and, young as he was, there was an expression, not to be mistaken, of more than ordinary intellect and sensibility.

"The black hair of his little friend, on the contrary, was cut short round her head, and added to the spirit and ingenuity, the air of *thatigkeit*, for I can think of no other word, which pervaded her whole figure.

"When it came to the little boy's turn to repeat his verses, his voice was so low, that I could not hear the words distinctly, but I observed that, like his companion, his lesson seemed to be the best said of the class, and the mistress told him to go to the top; which honour, blushing and hesitating, he with much modesty received.

"And now school was over, and the slates and the books were to be collected and put away. And my little girl was so busy, and so handy, and so tidy, that it was quite amusing to watch her. She took her own and her companion's slates, with her copy-book, and returned them to their places; and then producing a neat striped cotton bag, she de-

posited the books they were to carry home in it; then mounting the benches, she took down her own neat bonnet tied with dark blue ribbon, and her friend's straw hat, both of which were of a superior make and texture to those of the others. She put the little boy's hat on first, afterwards tied and adjusted her own bonnet, and then the hands of the two friends were clasped together, and jumping down the benches with eyes bright with pleasure, and faces radiant with smiles, the little creatures passed me, and made their way down the gravelled pathway that led to the gate."

This is a fair specimen of the book, which, never very powerful and sometimes rather tame, and much too long in proportion to its material to be genuine throughout, is notwithstanding very delightful as a whole for its pervading delicacy of sentiment, purity of thought, and elegance of expression. The characters are for the most part drawn with grace and accuracy, if not with any especial vividness. Some may dispute the reality both of scenery and sentiment, but we should be sorry to suppose that everything lovely and of good report must of necessity be a vision or a romance. Let such cavillers content themselves with Mr. Thackeray, and leave Arcadia to the Arcadians.

*Recueil d'Antiquités Suisses*, par M. Le Baron G. De Bonstetten. Accompagné de 28 Planches Lithographées. Folio.

This handsome volume affords additional proof of the interest which the antiquaries of the Continent are beginning to feel for their indigenous ancient monumental remains. The antiquities of Nineveh, Egypt, Greece, and Rome have been assiduously collected and carefully studied by them as in our own country; while the fragments which accident frequently brings to light, and which contribute to the unwritten history of the land in which they are discovered, until within these few years past have been disregarded and neglected. This indifference is the more remarkable in the governments of the several countries, under whose auspices anything like a collection of national antiquities can alone be formed. With the exception of Denmark, the remark applies to all the countries of Europe. Antiquities of the classical period abound in the British Museum and those of the Louvre, Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, &c., but their indigenous remains are meagre and unsatisfactory, and are to be seen in greater number and variety in private hands. We have been anxiously looking for the long-talked-of Salle in the Louvre, for the reception of remains of the Frankish period; at present they are preserved in the provincial museums of France. In Italy gothic art is almost ignored. M. Bonstetten divides his work, which, with few exceptions, is founded on the objects in his own collection, into four epochs—1. The primitive age, or age of stone. 2. The Helvetian or Helveto-Roman Period. 3. The Roman Period. 4. The Burgondian and Alemannic Period. The remains of these several periods are, for the most part, obtained from ancient sepulchres, of which Switzerland furnishes examples analogous to those of France and Germany, but, as may be expected, with certain differences, attributable either to different usages among the ancient inhabitants of the country, or to some other causes with which the antiquary is at present unacquainted.

The objects in the twenty-eight plates which illustrate M. Bonstetten's work, are drawn of the actual size, lithographed, and

coloured with great care, and will prove of infinite service to the archaeologist. Those of the Celtic or primeval period are particularly deserving of notice, and comprise bronze spear-heads, swords, and armillæ, which may be advantageously studied in connexion with remains of a similar character discovered in Great Britain. The Roman remains are few, but among them is a curious pavement of a novel pattern. With the growing taste for the study of Teutonic antiquities, we are disappointed at the very small number of objects of the Alemannic period given in this volume.

*An Address on the Present Condition, Resources, and Prospects of British North America.* By the Hon. Mr. Justice Haliburton. Hurst and Blackett.

SIDNEY SMITH tells, with much drollery, not untinged by chagrin, that he had never, in all his life, been asked to act as a trustee. People seemed to take it for granted that a man of such uncontrollable mirth was disqualified for business. How far the world was wrong in this fancy, the memoirs of the witty canon—wise, prudent, and industrious as he was witty—have abundantly made known. With a like feeling of half-comic attention, one might expect that an English, and still more a Scottish, audience would be apt to listen to an Address from Judge Haliburton. Since his arrival in this country, however, it is in very different guise from the author of 'Sam Slick' that he has appeared in public. Having delivered at Manchester a lecture on the Condition, Resources, and Prospects of British North America, he was invited to address the citizens of Glasgow on the same topic, and the substance of his address is now published. That it may be widely circulated and thoughtfully perused, will be the desire of every one who seeks the prosperity both of the mother country and her American colonies. There is no levity here, and no attempt merely to entertain the audience or the reader. Deeply impressed with the grave importance of his theme, and speaking with the earnestness of a man who has a great cause to advocate, he pleads for the country "of which," he says, "I am a native, in which I have lived more than half a century, and which contains, together with my descendants, the earthly remains of three generations of my forefathers." At the same time it is explained that he has no official nor interested object in this advocacy, his motives being purely loyal and patriotic:—

"My object is, to draw together, in more intimate bonds of connexion, the two countries, to remove distrust, to assimilate interests, to combine the raw material of the New, with the manufacturing skill of the Old World, to enlarge the boundaries, to widen the foundations, to strengthen the constitution, and to add to the grandeur of the Empire. My object is, to unite indissolubly the two portions of the empire, so that there may be but one interest, one country, with one constitution, one parliament, one language, one literature, one and the same monarch, and one and the same great and glorious old flag, 'that for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze.' This is my object, and I trust it will be yours also, now, while it yet can be effected, ere separate interests, and the angry passions they engender, draw us asunder, too widely and too rudely, ever to admit of reunion."

Before giving detailed descriptions and statistical notices of the several colonies which form British North America, Judge Haliburton, in a few pithy sentences, proclaims

the superiority of this region over the Republic of the United States. Excluding altogether the vast regions of the far north, there is a territory open to civilized occupation larger than all Europe, and larger than that held by the nation which boasts itself to be the "greatest in all creation." British North America, it is shown by incontrovertible facts, comprises "the largest, the best, the most productive, prosperous, and valuable portion of the continent; and possesses the best climate, the greatest resources, and the most hardy and intelligent population in America." On all these points ample proofs are presented, with statistical tables, that bear out the learned lecturer in his enthusiastic praises of his native land. We suspect that some of these facts are yet but partially known in this country. Here, for instance, are some comparative notices of the progress of Canada and of the States:—

"In 1800 the population of the	United States was . . .	5,305,925
In 1850 . . . . .		20,250,000

showing an increase of eleven hundred per cent. in fifty years, or an increase of nearly four times. While in Upper Canada, from 1811 to 1851, a period of ten years less, the population increased ten times, closely approaching three times the increase of the whole United States."

In Lower Canada the increase of population is greatly less, yet even in the old part of the colony the ratio of increase is ninety per cent. The increase of the towns surpasses all that is experienced elsewhere.

"Boston, between 1840 and 1850 increased 45 per cent. In the same time, Toronto, 95 per cent. New York, the greatest city in the States, increased in the same period, 66 per cent., or 30 per cent. less. Cincinnati, in the 30 years preceding 1850, increased 12 times, Toronto 18 times. In 18 years, the population of Hamilton increased 20,000. Brentford in 10 years has increased 300 per cent. Not many years ago, the site of the city of Ottawa, which now contains above 10,000, was sold for 80 pounds—the increase of the counties is also as marvellous. Megantic in seven years increased 116 per cent. But I have said enough. Let us now look at the comparative production of grain in the two countries. In 1851, Upper Canada raised at the rate of thirteen and a half bushels of wheat to each individual in it, while the United States in the same period gave but four and a half bushels. In the ten years preceding 1855, the wheat crop of the United States increased 48 per cent. In Canada, in the same period, it increased 480 per cent. So in Indian corn, the crop for ten years preceding 1851 increased 56 per cent.; in Canada, 163 per cent. Her cereal exports have doubled every four years, and now equal half of those of all the United States."

Passing over the details chiefly of importance to emigrants, we find some political questions of vast magnitude presented in the address. Across British North America *vid* the St. Lawrence to Lake Superior, and thence to Vancouver's Island, is the true highway from Europe to China and the East. The Americans are labouring to divert the course to other channels, but nature points out this as the route, and it will only be by the infatuation of the British Government in neglecting the opportunity, that British America can fail to assume a controlling rank among nations. A high American authority has declared this, affirming that, in case of the route being regularly opened by British America, "to her, other nations would be tributary, and in vain would the United States attempt to be her rival; for we could never dispute with her the possession of the Asiatic commerce, or the power which that commerce

confers." Yet this, and all the other commanding natural advantages of these colonies are imperilled by the prevailing system of political misgovernment.—

"We manage our local matters, and there our power ends, as I shall show you. . . . We say that, in North America, there are five colonies, covering a space larger than all Europe, unconnected among themselves, and unconnected with England: with five separate jurisdictions; five separate tariffs; five different currencies; and five different codes of laws; with no common bond of union, and no common interest; with no power to prevent the aggression of strangers, or of one on the other; no voice in the regulation of their trade—their intercourse with each other, with foreign powers, or with England. That they are often involved in war without their consent, and that peace is concluded without their concurrence in the treaties;—in short, that their very existence is ignored, or if they are named, it is only in the advertisements of Jews for old clothes for the provinces, or in the debates in Parliament about converting them into cesspools for the reception of the pollution of the crime and villany of the mother country. We say, that we are consigned to the control of an office in Downing-street, in which there is scarcely a man who ever saw a colony, and who has, however clever he may be, and however well disposed (and we make no personal remarks—they are all honourable men), yet who has no practical knowledge of us. We say that there is a striking proof of the little interest there is felt about us in the fact, that in none of the electioneering speeches of the candidates of all parties, at this very day, is there any mention made of the colonies."

Since Judge Haliburton has been in this country, the people of Newfoundland have a new grievance to complain of, similar to that described in the following indignant strain:—

"We say, that our rights are bartered away without our concurrence, and without our knowledge, that recently a treaty, relative to the fisheries of Nova Scotia, was entered into with the United States, with no other notice to us, than to choose delegates to attend and advise. The delegates were chosen, but were never asked to meet the commissioner, and the treaty was signed without them. That the people were compelled to submit to, and adopt it, by a threat from the Americans, that they would punish their refusal, by discriminating duties. This was done in such haste, that the fishery limits were left unsettled, and greater confusion and trouble has ensued than previously existed."

Mr. Haliburton urges with earnest zeal the cause of the colonies; yet not so much for their sake as for that of the old country. A little longer delay, and the question will be solved, either by a declaration of independence, or by annexation to the States, or by a third plan, which the learned judge has elsewhere advocated, implying closer union with the Imperial Government, with the abolition of what he and almost all colonists denounce as the Downing-street bureaucracy. He states, as a fact, what might almost have been taken as a jest were it not vouched for on such authority. An offer, it is well known, was made to raise two regiments in Canada and conduct them to the Crimea, to be under the command of the General-in-Chief of the Allies. "The offer," says Mr. Haliburton, "was returned from London unanswered; it had been addressed to the wrong office! I will not repeat the indignant comment made on this contemptuous and contemptible conduct; the offer was not repeated, and its reception is not forgotten." Like another Franklin, Mr. Haliburton is lifting up a warning voice to our statesmen, let us hope to be attended with results wisely drawn from past experience in the treatment of our colonies.



## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- A Personal Narrative of the Discovery of the North-West Passage.* By Alex. Armstrong, M.D., R.N. Hurst and Blackett.
- A Natural History of the British Grasses.* By E. J. Lowe, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c. Part I. Groombridge and Son.
- A Concise History of the English Constitution.* By Edward Howley, Esq. Longman and Co.
- Three Introductory Lectures on the Study of Ecclesiastical History.* By Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, M.A. J. H. and J. Parker.
- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India.* Vol. I. Part I. Printed for the Government of India.
- Transactions of the Scottish Arboricultural Society.* Vol. I. Part II. Printed for the Society.
- Memorials of the High School of Edinburgh.* By Walter Scott Dalgleish, M.A. Edinburgh: Macchaelan and Stewart.
- The Pleasures Paths of Travel.* By Edward Fox, Esq. T. C. Newby.
- My Battle for Life. The Autobiography of a Phrenologist.* Edited by David George Goyder, F.E.S. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
- Such is Life. Sketches and Poems.* By "Doubleyou." J. Eyre.
- First-Fruits. Poems.* By E. H. R. Hurst and Blackett.

THE success of any special adventure in publishing is sure to bring a host of imitators, and an attempt lately made to introduce a series of popular books on natural history as stepping-stones to more scientific works on the subject, has probably called forth the showy publications on British Ferns and British Grasses, by E. J. Lowe, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., M.B., M.S., Hon. Memb. Dub. Nat. Hist. Soc., Mem. Geol. Edin., Corr. Mem. Man. Lit. Phil. Soc., &c. &c. &c. Although we noticed with some dismay the monthly appearance of the first of these works, we deferred from time to time offering any remarks upon it, under an impression that so unworthy an attempt to popularize science would of itself either have improved or become extinct. Mr. Lowe has, however, repeated the offence in the commencement, on the same plan, of 'A Natural History of British Grasses,' and we now, in preference to offering any criticism of our own, quote the opinion of Dr. Lindley, pronounced by him last week, in the 'Gardener's Chronicle':—"We cannot find one word to say in favour of this production. From first to last the pages abound in palpable errors. As a work of science it is beneath criticism; as what is now-a-days called a popular book of natural history, that is to say, a book possessing the quality of misinforming those who seek information, it adds one to a class whose inherent vices must we hope in time extinguish it. The plates indeed are neatly printed in a standard grass-green tint, with a touch of other colour here and there, but we doubt extremely whether learners will recognise the species they are intended to represent. For instance, Plate I is intended for *Anthoxanthum odoratum*; no one, however, could suspect the common sweet vernal grass to be meant by the monster (of very rare occurrence) which occupies the principal part of the figure; nor is there a word in the text to indicate that it is a monster rather than the customary form. The letterpress is so much worse as there is more of it. The introduction acquaints the reader that a gigantic *Guadua* was discovered somewhere by Humboldt; meaning a *Guadua*; that the American *Zea Mays* is 'the corn of India'; that *Tabaschia* (meaning doubtless *Tabasheer*) is cowmilk, much esteemed by the natives (what natives?) as a pleasant beverage, a very extraordinary story indeed, seeing that *Tabasheer* is a flinty concretion found occasionally in the joints of a bamboo; bamboos themselves are East Indian grasses, found, we are told, 'in the islands of Java and Madagascar,' by which, of course, the learned author means that they are found nowhere else; we have only one solitary diandrous grass—viz., *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Bromus diandrus* and *Hierochloa* being ignored; grasses themselves are called graminæ; and finally, 'it is surprising how little is known among botanists regarding our grasses,' which is true perhaps if writers like Mr. Lowe are called botanists, but is certainly untrue in any other sense. When we turn from this trash to what is intended for science we are in no better company. The general character of the order Gramineæ is borrowed

from Hooker and Arnott's 'British Flora,' with just so much verbal alteration as has sufficed to spoil it. In doing this the author has employed the term *Glumella* instead of *Palea* to indicate the parts which cover over the stamens and pistil; but when we turn to the succeeding pages we find that he does not employ the word *Glumella* for these organs, but uses the term *Palea* which he had before rejected, and which now remains without explanation—rather perplexing to those who may use the book. He boldly calls the hypogynous scales or lodicules abortive stamens, which they certainly are not, and which Hooker and Arnott merely mark as having been so considered. The embryo is with Mr. Lowe an embryo; what are first called florets are afterwards called flowers, from which we infer that in his opinion they are different things; as to his description of the structure of *Anthoxanthum*, it defies all interpretation. Such being the case, our duty to the public compels us to declare that this is one of the worst books produced even in this age so prolific in thoroughly bad ones."

Of treatises on the English Constitution there is ample store, but none of them are on the same plan, or occupy the same ground, as that now published by Mr. Edward Howley, in the form of a Concise History. The leading institutions and laws of England are described in separate essays, popular in style, but with sufficient use of the substance and the *ipsissima verba* of statutes and historical documents to render the work safe and satisfactory for study and reference, as well as interesting to read for general information. The contents of the work are arranged under heads, such as—Sovereignty, the Feudal System, the English Law of Landed property, the Law of Treason, Parliamentary Supplies, the Liberty of the Press, and the Political Relations between England and her Dependencies. The great historical epochs that mark the growth and development of the constitution are described in separate chapters, treating of Magna Charta of King John, the Petition of Right, Hampden's appeal against Ship-money, the Bill of Rights, and the Act of Settlement. By abstaining from political speculations and philosophical reflections, and confining himself as far as possible to the statement of facts, Mr. Howley keeps his book within moderate compass, notwithstanding the wide field which it embraces. There are advantages also in the subject being treated partly according to the historical and partly the expository method. Although far from complete in its plan, and less systematic in its treatment of certain questions than other works on the constitution, there are few topics left untouched with which it is desirable that any well-educated Englishman should be acquainted. The last chapter, on England and her dependencies, gives as fair an account of the relations between the mother country and the colonies as can be expected from the most unsettled and unsatisfactory state of the relations themselves.

Part II. of the first volume of the Transactions of the Scottish Arboricultural Society contains valuable papers by practical men, including the three essays that stood first in competition for the Society's medal on the subject of thinning plantations. The first essay is by Robert Philip, Forester to Mr. Chalmers, of Aldbar in Forfarshire; the second by J. Rutherford, Forester to Sir John Ramsden, Buckden, Skipton, Yorkshire; and the third by William Thompson, Deputy-Surveyor to Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, Chopwell Wood, Elcheater. The experience of capable men in various localities is thus recorded on this important point of arboriculture. Among the other papers there is one on the preparation of ground for planting, another on the methods of planting, and another on plantation fences. In some 'Remarks on the Effects of Geological Position on certain Conifers,' the Earl of Ducie states several remarkable facts that have come under his observation, and invites attention to a subject in which science and experience may beneficially cooperate. Few systematic inquiries have yet been made on the effects

of soils (geologically considered) on the growth of trees, but the practical value of any well-ascertained results must be obvious to arboriculturists. As an example of the observations made by Lord Ducie on his own estate of Tortworth Park, at the northern extremity of the Bristol Coal Basin, he states that the *Cryptomeria Japonica* on the limestone is always defective in its leading shoot, and its growth generally devoted to the formation of a nest-like mass of small shoots, while on the old red sandstone, a formation deficient in lime, its growth is regular, upright, and graceful, and so rapid, that it would probably in such soils outgrow the larch. It is very important that extended and accurate observations should be made on this subject, whether with regard to trees in their natural sites or artificially planted.

Alumni of the High School of Edinburgh will be pleased with the 'Memorials' of that ancient classical seminary, edited by Mr. Dalgleish, containing an historical sketch, portraits of the present rector, Dr. Schmitz, and some of the masters, and a handsome drawing of the School as frontispiece. The portraits, by Mr. Hahnisch, lithographed by Schenck and Macfarlane, are highly artistic in execution, and are said to be accurate likenesses. On what principle the selection has been made from the whole staff of masters the letterpress does not explain; perhaps the work is to be completed in another part, with portraits and biographical notices of other masters, of whom their own pupils would be glad to possess such memorials. The historical sketch, by Mr. Dalgleish, is professedly compiled from the able and elaborate work of Dr. Steven, whose death is recorded in another part of our paper. Mr. Dalgleish has, however, brought the narrative down to the most recent date, and records the changes and appointments that have taken place since the period at which Dr. Steven's history of the school closes. Since the publication of that history many interesting reminiscences of the High School have been given to the public in Lord Cockburn's 'Life of Lord Jeffrey,' and in his 'Memorials of his Time.' These are referred to by Mr. Dalgleish in his sketch, in which he says he has "aimed to present the leading incidents in the history of the school in a popular and attractive form, unencumbered by statistics or uninteresting details." A few of these statistical details would have been a welcome addition to the historical sketch, which is somewhat meagre, and has almost the appearance of discharging the secondary office of swelling the book to the necessary dimensions for effective display of the artist's excellent portraits. It is satisfactory to find that the school is at this time in as great efficiency as at any former period, and that it worthily sustains the reputation gained under Christison, Adam, Pillans, and Carson. While the established systems of classical education in their best forms are here taught, the courses of study are arranged so as to include other branches of knowledge required by the intellectual and scientific progress of the time. The results of the education appear in the distinctions gained by pupils who have passed from this school to the Universities, or who occupy important stations in public life. The High School boys may well be animated to ambitious exertion by the remembrance of Jeffrey and Cockburn, Horner and Brougham, Campbell and Scott, and the many great men who were their predecessors at this seat of classical learning.

Mr. Edward Fox has found the old and tried scenes of "the grand tour" on the Continent, "pleasure paths of travel" to him, as they ever will be to pilgrims of cultivated mind and poetical feeling. But when he comes to print his meditations among the ruins of the Coliseum, and his adventures at a German table d'hôte, and his pensive musings in Vallombrosa, and his raptures on the Rigi, he must not expect to find many readers to share his ingenuous emotions. All these scenes have been a hundred times described, and there is little encouragement for an ordinary tourist to publish extracts from his note-book, except accompanied by comments and reflections of more origi-

nality or importance than those of the author of 'The Pleasure Paths of Travel.'

The Autobiography of a Phrenologist will afford amusement from the number of anecdotes and reminiscences of old times that it contains; but the reader's patience will be sorely tried in attempting to follow closely the personal narrative through a dense volume of six hundred pages. Mr. Goyder, the author, is a Swedenborgian as well as a phrenologist, and his religious and metaphysical speculations are largely mingled with the physiological and craniological details of his book. During a life of unusual vicissitude, passed in various occupations in different parts of the country, the author has met with many celebrated or remarkable characters, about whom he has recorded anecdotes or reported gossip, especially in relation to their phrenological development when known. He was for some time curator of the Museum of the Phrenological Society of Glasgow, and at the same time minister of a church of Swedenborgians. A similar post he now in his old age fills at Ipswich. Among the personages with whom he has come in contact in the eastern counties is the poor girl, Elizabeth Squirrel, of Shottisham, in Suffolk, of whose case a long account is given, as observed from 1852 up to the present time. Many similar cases of Adipsia, or abstinence from food for long periods, are recorded in medical treatises. A long narrative of her own sensations and opinions is inserted in Mr. Goyder's book. With some of the author's phrenological comments on well-known literary men we have been much amused.

Under the pseudonym of Doubleyou, if we mistake not, we recognise the name of William Wilson, author of 'A Little Earnest Book upon a Great Old Subject,' one of the most pleasant disquisitions on poets and poetry that has been written in recent times. The same genial spirit and agreeable style mark the present little volume of essays and miscellaneous sketches in prose and rhyme. Among the poetical pieces are sonnets addressed to Dickens, Carlyle, and Macready, in which the characteristics of these distinguished men are described in terse and appropriate diction. The story of the Young Curate contains a useful warning to those who are disposed to rush into print without due reckoning of the consequences. The book is inscribed, by his permission, to Mr. Dickens, of whose writings the author is an admirer, and occasionally an imitator.

#### New Editions.

*The Letters of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford.* Edited by Peter Cunningham. Vol. II. Bentley.

*The Abbey of St. Alban; some Extracts from its Early History, and a Description of its Conventual Church.* Second Edition. Bell and Daldy.

*The Vicar of Wakefield.* By Oliver Goldsmith. With a German Translation on the same page, by Ernst Susemihl. Illustrated with 50 Woodcuts, by Ludwig Richter. Williams and Norgate.

The second volume of 'Horace Walpole's Letters,' in Mr. Peter Cunningham's edition, comprises his correspondence for the ten years from 1746 to 1756. As in the former volume, the letters to Sir Horace Mann form the bulk of the matter, the other principal correspondents being George Montague, the Hon. H. S. Conway, John Chute, and Richard Bentley. Among the miscellaneous letters to other friends there is one to the poet Gray, about the new edition of his Odes with Bentley's designs. It was intended to prefix to this quarto edition a print of Gray, after the portrait by Eckardt. The portrait was given up at Gray's earnest request. Writing to Walpole, he had said, "To appear in proper person at the head of my works, consisting of half-a-dozen ballads in thirty pages, would be worse than the pillory. I do assure you, if I had received such a book, with such a frontispiece, without any warning, I believe it would have given me the palsy." Mr. Cunningham quotes this in a footnote from Gray's Works by Mitford, and adds, "I have Walpole's own copy of the work, with some MS. notes by him very much to the point, and an impression of the suppressed portrait." The footnotes throughout the volume are very acceptable, and the editor de-

serves praise for his self-restraint in not adding many descriptive and biographical details from sources with which he is more than most men living familiar. What notes there are may be said, like those of Walpole on Gray's Odes, to be very much to the point. The letters marked new in this volume are few in number, and not of great interest. One is to Conway, about obtaining the patent for his own life for 1400*l.* a-year, instead of being dependent on the life of his elder brother, Sir Edward, who died first. Another to Conway, in 1754, reports that the Duke of Cumberland had his leg broken by an inglorious kick from a horse. The portraits in this volume are Mrs. Howard, Countess of Suffolk; Ethelreda Harrison, Vicountess Townsend, mother of Charles Townsend; Richard Bentley, Esq., only son of the learned Master of Trinity, Cambridge; and John Chute, Esq., of the Vice, in Hampshire; the originals of all of which were formerly in Walpole's possession at Strawberry Hill.

The description of the Abbey of St. Alban's, with notices of the history of this venerable conventual establishment, was compiled by the present rector of the parish, and is intended chiefly for the use of visitors. The historical and architectural notices are of a higher stamp than are commonly found in popular guide-books, and render the work worthy of the attention of archaeologists. Very interesting are the early records of the abbey as here presented; and an appendix contains a copious list of original authorities, from which the compiler has with great industry and judgment drawn up his historical narrative. By far the larger proportion of these authorities are manuscripts in the Cottonian, Harleian, Lansdowne, and Arundel collections in the British Museum, in the library of Lambeth Palace, in the Bodleian, and other libraries at Oxford and Cambridge. A list is also given of the printed histories used in the compilation. An exterior view of the abbey church, and drawings of various antiquated monuments, illustrate the work. An attempt is being made to procure the formation of a new diocese for the county of Hertford, with the Abbey of St. Alban's for its see, an arrangement that would be most fitting for a place associated with so many historical and ecclesiastical recollections.

Herr Susemihl's edition of The Vicar of Wakefield deserves to be recommended to all who approve of studying a language through the medium of translations. The German version is very accurate and very spirited, and the appearance of the book such as to make it almost as suitable for the drawing-room as the school-room.

#### Miscellaneous, Pamphlets, &c.

*An Address on the Present Condition, Resources, and Prospects of British North America.* By the Hon. Mr. Justice Haliburton. Hurst and Blackett.

*How to Farm Profitably, particularly on Stiff, Heavy Clays.* By Mr. Sheriff Mechi. Longman and Co.

*A Few Words on Homoeopathy and Homoeopathic Hospitals.* By W. T. Gairdner, M.D. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

*A New Plan for Street Railways.* By T. W. Rammell, C.E. E. Stanford.

How to farm scientifically, and to bring forth a plentiful produce, Mr. Mechi has shown to the complete satisfaction of all competent judges, who have for some years past witnessed the results of his experiments and labours at Triptree Hall. Many have, however, been sceptical as to his farming being profitable, and have pronounced it easy to make so good a display when backed by the wealth derived from the mart in Leadenhall-street. It was necessary that a certain time should elapse before these cavillers could be silenced by an appeal to financial facts. Mr. Mechi now publishes his detailed accounts, and proves that profit as well as plenty is the result of his agricultural operations. There is no denying the facts and figures in this tract, which in the space of forty pages contains more sound sense and practical information than in most of the volumes that have been published on the same subject since the days of Jethro Tull and Arthur Young.

Hahnemann's doctrines have found their way into the high places of medical science, one of the

Professors of the University of Edinburgh having become a homoeopathist. This is naturally a great scandal to the practitioners of regular physic, and Dr. Henderson, the homoeopathic incumbent of the chair of Pathology, is the butt for abundant ridicule as well as more rational hostility. In the volume of 'Edinburgh Essays' recently published by members of the University, the subject of homoeopathy was handled by Dr. Gairdner, one of the extra academical teachers of the medical school, and one of the most learned and accomplished of the young Edinburgh physicians. His Essay seems to have told with severity on the heretics of the profession, an elaborate defence having appeared in the British Journal of Homoeopathy, to which Dr. Gairdner now replies in a sequel to his Edinburgh Essay. One strong ground on which the disciples of Hahnemann in this country have rested, is the comparative table of cures in the Homoeopathic and General Hospitals of Vienna, as published by Dr. Fleischmann. The ratio of mortality, though higher than the average in hospitals elsewhere, still exhibits a marked superiority of the new over the old system of cure. This has been a startling fact to many inquirers, and has led to the conversion of some unbelievers. But alas! for the credit of homoeopathic statistics, Dr. Gairdner has discovered a cause for the apparent success of the irregular over the regular practice. Before patients were admitted into the homoeopathic hospital, they were inspected by the assistants, and only such cases received on the books as promised to tell favourably on the statistical reports which were meditated. This disingenuous trick seems almost incredible, but Dr. Gairdner affirms that he states it on good authority. Did Archbishop Whately take this fallacy or source of error into account in the logic which compelled his adhesion to homoeopathy?

Mr. Rammell's new plan for street railways is the most feasible that has yet been proposed, and if an experimental trial on a small scale should prove successful, there is little doubt of its being adopted in London and other great towns. The traffic in the streets of the metropolis is year by year increasing to a most inconvenient amount, and the loss of time at certain hours of the day is enormous. In the afternoon it actually takes a longer time to pass from one part of London to another, than it does to reach Brighton by the train. Many remedies have been proposed for the congested state of the great thoroughfares. The opening up of new streets has only proved a temporary and slight palliative, and the increase of traffic with the rapid growth of the population will make these ordinary remedies of little account. It is proposed by some to compel the transit of all heavy goods to be effected after dark; in other words, that one part of the population should have the use of the streets by day, and another part by night. A more rational solution of the difficulty is, to increase the rapidity of transit, so that doubling the speed would be equivalent to doubling the capacities of the existing thoroughfares. Railways would effect this, but the difficulties are many. If laid down on the level of the streets, they would occupy space, and cause many inconveniences and perils. Subterranean ways have been proposed, but the expense and discomfort of this plan are obvious. Mr. Rammell proposes the erection of light rails on cast-iron pillars, atmospheric pressure being employed as the propelling power. The detailed plans for working this scheme are ingenious, and offer no difficulties that might not be readily overcome. These aerial roads might be made ornamental as well as useful, and the entrance to the stations would be by buildings in the line of the houses in the streets. The cost of this plan would be far less than that of any other that has been proposed; and by making the running of the trains continuous, with stoppages only at stations at fixed intervals, the atmospheric propulsion could be easily managed, and no inconvenience caused to existing street traffic. Elaborate designs accompany the description of the scheme, which deserves the attention of the authorities. As all the trains would move in the same direction around the course, one could



never overtake another, nor would there be possibility of collision; while facility would be given for keeping up the pumping necessary to supply the atmospheric propelling power. Taking as an elementary basis for an estimate a six mile circuit, with sixteen stations, Mr. Rammel calculates that with only ten passengers at each station, 160 would be received every two minutes, or at the rate of 4800 per hour, or 76,800 per day. If each passenger paid twopence for the journey, the aggregate sum would be 640*l.* per diem, or 233,600*l.* per annum. The experiment might be first tried in the region of the New-road, uniting the stations of the Great Western, London and North Western, and Great Northern railways, and thence to the City.

List of New Books.

Ahn's (F.) Portuguese Grammar, post 8vo, cloth, 4*s.*  
 Autobiography of a Phenologist, 12mo, cloth, 8*s.*  
 Benda's (J. R.) Alcazar, 3 vols., post 8vo, cloth, £1 11*s.* 6*d.*  
 Benda's (G.) Diseases of the Liver, 3rd edit., 8vo, cloth, 16*s.*  
 Combe's (G.) Relation between Science and Religion, 8vo, 4*th* ed., 2*s.*  
 Daigle's Memorials of the High School of Edinburgh, fol., 10*s.* 6*d.*  
 Directory to Noblemen's Seats in Scotland, 1857, 8vo, cloth, 7*s.* 6*d.*  
 Fenwick on Causes of Diseases, Vol. I., 12mo, sewed, 2*s.* 6*d.*  
 First-Fruits (Poem), by B. H. R., post 8vo, cloth, 5*s.*  
 Foster's (W.) Examples in Arithmetic, 12mo, 3rd edit., cl., 1*s.* 6*d.*  
 Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, with German Translation, illustrated by L. Richter, post 8vo, cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.*  
 Hornington's (G. F.) Systematic Philosophy, post 8vo, cloth, 5*s.*  
 Mackenzie's (E.) Roma Pass, 3 vols., post 8vo, cloth, £1 11*s.* 6*d.*  
 Marryat's (Captain) Valerie, 12mo, bds., 1*s.* 6*d.*  
 Payne's (J.) Stories and Sketches, post 8vo, cloth, 8*s.* 6*d.*  
 Reid's (Captain) White Chief, 12mo, cloth, 3*s.* 6*d.*  
 Shepard the Fox, by D. W. Soltau, 8vo, cloth, 5*s.*  
 Robertson's Sermons, Vol. I., post 8vo, cloth, 4*th* edit., 9*s.*  
 Scott's (Sir W.) Poetical Works, 8vo, cl., 7*s.* 6*d.*; Morocco, 10*s.*  
 Scripture Treasury, 12mo, cloth, 1*s.* 6*d.*  
 Tate's Commercial Arithmetic, 12mo, cl., 2*s.* 6*d.*; Key, 3*s.* 6*d.*  
 Taylor's (T.) Bayley and Sellers' Calculator, 8vo, cl., new edit., 6*s.*  
 Warren's Law and Practice of Election Committees, 12mo, cl., 1*s.* 6*d.*  
 Wordsworth's (Chr.) Theophilus Anglicanus, &c., 8vo, cl., 8*s.* 6*d.*  
 (Chas.) Catechesis, &c., 3rd edit., 8vo, cl., 3*s.* 6*d.*

ARTICLES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

PROFESSOR OWEN AND THE BRITISH MUSEUM.  
 THE late Hugh Miller was one day walking through the Geological Department of the British Museum, when he saw a group of intelligent mechanics from some of the great manufacturing towns examining the specimens in that wondrous gallery. They stood in amazement before the winged dragons of the Oolite and Lias, and with the thirst for knowledge which is so strongly characteristic of our artisans, turned to him for an explanation of the marvels before their eyes. "These," said he, "are the sea-monsters and creeping things of the second great period of organic existence." They passed on to the Tertiary strata, and when they stood before the dinotheria, the mastodons, and the megatheria, "These," said Mr. Miller, "are the huge beasts of the earth, and cattle of the third great period of organic existence; and yonder, in the same apartment, you see, but at its farthest end, the famous fossil-man of Guadalupe, looked up by the petrificative agencies in a slab of limestone."

Like Hugh Miller's fossil-man, knowledge has hitherto been locked up in our national Museum by the petrificative agency of indifference, or, worse still, of obscurantism. The efforts of the eminent men who are attached to this splendid repository of the materials of science are, by the present system, confined to the mere arrangement of the several departments over which they preside. This great national institution affords them no opportunity of making its treasures available for practical instruction. We may, indeed, buy a handbook of the Museum. With the joint aid of it and the specimens, those who have abundance of leisure may, with much labour and no encouragement, work out some of the problems of science. But how few are those who have leisure or courage for this undertaking! How many are there, on the contrary, who would avail themselves with delight of these un-

rivalled collections, under the guidance of such lecturers as Professor Owen, Professor Sedgwick, or the late lamented Hugh Miller. We are beginning to be awakened to the fact that no book can supersede the human voice, and we are, accordingly, returning gradually, in every department of education, to the professorial system of the "dark ages." Members of Parliament lecture the mechanics of their cities, or the rustics on their estates. Young ladies take notes of the lectures of professors in ladies' colleges, as in the days of Heloise and Abelard. Oxford and Cambridge are establishing museums, with lecture-rooms and professors attached to them, and the lectures are, moreover, well attended. Why should not the British Museum move with the movement of the times? Why should not the delivery of lectures be recognised function of the eminent men who are attached to it? Why, in short, should not this great national institution be made available for the instruction of the middle classes of our metropolis, instead of being, as it is now, a great curiosity shop, the resort of a few ardent followers of science whom no difficulties can discourage, of some idlers and sight-seers from the country, and of a host of novel-readers?

We have long been endeavouring to draw attention to the deficiencies of the British Museum as a public instructor. When we had the pleasure of announcing to the public Professor Owen's intention of delivering the course of lectures, which he has just completed with so much credit to himself and delight to his hearers, we ventured to express a hope that they would be but the first-fruits of a new system. We are happy to see that we have succeeded in awakening the public mind to the necessity of a change. An eminent contemporary, in his last week's impression, has echoed the wish expressed in our paper of the 20th of last September, that this might be but the first step in a general movement in the same direction. If it be only *le premier pas qui coûte*, we may consider the thing done. Professor Owen, in his eminently instructive lectures on the fossil mammalia, has made the mammoths and plesiosaurs put their best legs foremost. Geology is every day becoming more and more generally interesting. Its marvels are calculated to make a powerful impression on the imagination. It does not, like astronomy, require a previous laborious education in pure science. The errors of its early days are gradually being dissipated by the light of a larger experience. And the course of lectures which has just been delivered by Professor Owen will contribute, in no small degree, to make the study popular. But why should the Superintendent of the Natural History Department of the British Museum be relegated to Jernyn-street, far away from the objects which would have so vividly illustrated his explanations? In illustrating the phenomena of geology he had to depend on the use of diagrams. How infinitely more striking would his instructions have been, if, like Hugh Miller, on the occasion to which we alluded above, he could have turned to the very rocks themselves to bear witness to the truth of his testimony! A drawing of a dinotherium or an ichthyosaurus is sufficiently wonderful. But the colossal bones themselves, imbedded in the Oolite or Lias, make an impression upon the mind which no diagram can convey, and which nothing can blot from the memory. We are likely soon to possess at the Museum a reading-room, in which we can read and write without being

blinded, and spend several hours of the day in study, without being suffocated with noxious effluvia. We may possibly possess, before we die, a catalogue of the bibliographical treasures which are now stored on the miles of shelves which line the apartments of the library. Is it too much to hope that we may also see a theatre for the delivery of lectures? Or even a series of lecture-rooms, grouping themselves around the various departments of this great national seat of knowledge in its fossil state? Is it too much to hope that we may one day listen to able professors, continually engaged in giving currency to the unwrought ore, which now lies imbedded in glass cases, by impressing upon it the stamp of eloquence and genius?

It must be evident to every one who observes the progress of opinion, that public instruction must sooner or later assume a prominent place in our social system. Whether we like it or not, the State is every day tending to become the public instructor. The system of national education, the establishment of the Irish colleges, the remodelling of the old universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the movement for a closer connexion between the Royal Society and the Government, are measures which all point to the same final result. In these cases the influence of Government is directly exerted and felt. But its indirect influence on the education of the country is more palpable in another measure which would, at first sight, seem to have little bearing upon the subject. By throwing open its civil and military appointments to competition, it has already turned the course of study in one of the old universities into an entirely new channel. At Dublin, we are told, the main object of the university is to prepare her students for appointments under Government. The same influence is at work, though not so strongly, at Oxford and Cambridge. With the appointment of officers and professors in the several seats of learning throughout the country in her own hands; with a strong direct, and a still stronger indirect, influence upon their studies, the State is, in fact, becoming the great educator. If the State, then, is to be our Alma Mater, its metropolis our university, and the mechanics and artisans its students, let us boldly accept the inevitable system of centralization. We all have a voice in public affairs. Let us use it to help on the great movement. Let us have the best professors in our great State university; let them possess every facility, every appliance for the instruction of the middle and lower classes from whom our public servants will henceforth be drawn, until the great problem of modern civilization be thoroughly solved. Let us take care, especially, that all the means of national education which are now in our hands be used to the full. It is not by building primary schools and paying pupil teachers, that the English people are to be educated. Their taste must be cultivated no less than their intellect. It is by providing them with the best models in art—in music, painting, sculpture, architecture—by throwing open to them public gardens, parks, and galleries—by affording them facilities for visiting public buildings, and by sweeping away clerical and canonical door-keepers who obstruct the education of the people with the continual demand of "one shilling"—by enforcing the active co-operation of the officers at the head of public institutions like the British Museum

and requiring them to make their knowledge and genius available for the education of the people—that the State must fulfil her function of public educator. Till this is done, it is idle to dispute about compulsory rating and mixed education. Awaken the degraded imaginations and torpid intelligence of the middle and lower classes—create the desire of knowledge, and questions of primary education will settle themselves.

That much has already been done for the higher branches of popular education of late years we should be the last to deny. We flatter ourselves, indeed, that as a scientific journal, we have contributed our share to assist the movement. We shall persevere in our advocacy of every measure for the more general diffusion of taste and science, secure that in so doing we are promoting the highest interests of our country. Therefore we say, Let not Professor Owen's course of lectures be an isolated step. Let it be followed up by other courses in this and other departments of science; and let our great National Museum take its place in the van of the movement, as a powerful engine for the promotion and general diffusion of science.

#### NATIONAL COLLECTIONS.

'RETURN to an Address of the House of Commons, moved by Mr. Ewart, showing how far, in the different National Collections of Works of Art, Objects of Historical Interest, or of Science (in the National Gallery, British Museum, Hampton Court Palace, and all similar Public Repositories maintained or assisted by the Money Votes of Parliament, as well as in Ancient Religious or Civil Edifices or Monuments so assisted or maintained), the Rule has been observed of attaching to the Objects of Art a brief Account thereof, including their Date, their Subject, the Name, with the Date of the Birth and Death of the Artist, and the School to which he belonged; and, in the case of Objects of Science or of Historical Interest, a brief Description thereof, with the view of conveying useful Information to the Public, and of sparing them the expense of a Catalogue.'

#### British Museum.

The keeper of the department of Antiquities reports, that the large Egyptian sculptures have generally their names attached to them, and that they all will have them as soon as they are placed upon the new pedestals, which are being prepared. The Assyrian sculptures permanently arranged have descriptive inscriptions attached to them. Those of the Greek and Roman sculptures and inscriptions which are already upon their proper pedestals are labelled, and the rest will be proceeded with as soon as their new pedestals are completed. The objects exhibited up-stairs are in cases, which either now have, or are about to have general titles placed over them, while specific titles are being gradually attached to the objects within them, as far as can be done without hiding or disfiguring them. The small Egyptian objects bear, nearly all, descriptive inscriptions. The titles over the vase cases indicate generally the chronological or geographical classes to which they belong, and labels at the foot of the vases state the subjects painted upon them. The labels for the bronzes are but few at present, as the arrangement of the room is not yet completed. The enamels and ivories are partially labelled. The British and Celtic antiquities bear general titles, and the localities in which they were found are generally, as far as they can be ascertained, attached to them. The painting of labels forms the exclusive occupation of one person, with the occasional assistance of a second. The keeper of the Zoological Department reports that all the specimens exhibited in his department are marked with their popular and their systematic name, the country from which they come, and when they are presented, with

the name of the donor; by which means quite as much information is afforded as is usually contained in a popular catalogue. The specimens which have been added to the collection within the last few months are having labels attached as rapidly as the painter can execute them. Owing to the present overcrowded state of the cases, a large proportion of the specimens would be hidden by the application of a larger number of labels, and thus the unity and appearance of the collection would be overpowered and destroyed. The keeper of the department of Geology and Mineralogy reports, that the objects under his charge are extremely numerous, and very commonly of small size; that the collections of fossils and minerals are constantly being increased by additional species, and not unfrequently by very extensive series of specimens (amounting to thousands), and that the rule has always been to arrange, name, and display such specimens with as little delay as possible.—PANIZZI.

#### Hampton Court Pictures.

Labels stating subject and artists' names, 267. Labels stating subject only, 68. Labels stating artists' names only, 554. Number of pictures without any description, 204. Number of pictures labelled with date of birth or death of artist, and distinguishing school to which he belonged, none.

#### Kew Gardens.

The following extract from a report which the Director of the Royal Gardens has made, will serve to show the system of description which has been adopted:—'The living plants altogether we reckon, at a rough calculation, to amount to about 15,000 species and varieties, which require, for our own purposes, as well as for public instruction, to be named, and these are all named; in part (two-thirds or more) in a conspicuous and rather expensive manner, that is, on iron, tin, or wood labels, with the words in conspicuous letters painted in black, on a white ground, the remaining one-third, or less, are written in black on wooden tallies, and are generally attached to young or recently-received plants, which in time will bear the larger and more expensive labels. There are, however, besides in the Garden necessarily a great number of duplicates that are not named, or only named with private marks or numbers for our own use. Among the former is a vast number of trees and shrubs apart from the systematic ground, I may say as woods or groves, for ornamental purposes; among the latter are many thousands of plants recently raised from seeds, cuttings, &c., and required to enlarge our stock, or for exchange and distribution.'

#### Museums of Economic Botany.

The two Museums contain a vast collection of the useful and curious products of the vegetable kingdom systematically arranged. With the exception of a few (at present) unknown substances, all the specimens are labelled with the common and botanical names: the names of countries in which they are indigenous, and the uses to which they may be applied, are also stated. A much fuller description is given of palm oil, gutta percha, and other products, which are of importance on account of their value in commerce.—B. HALL.

#### National Gallery.

Descriptions, as required, have been attached to all the pictures in the National Gallery, namely:—subject, master, his birth and death, or date of the picture, and school.—R. N. WORMUM, Secretary.

#### Museum of Art at Marlborough House.

The rule of appending a descriptive label to every work of art exhibited at the Marlborough House Museum has been acted on from its commencement in 1852, as fully as the varying arrangements of the collection would admit. At the present moment the collection is in progress of being transferred to Kensington, and in part to the Manchester 'Art Treasures' Exhibition; and I append herewith labels which have actually served. The selection from the Museum now being circulated for exhibition amongst the provincial Schools of Art, numbering upwards of 800 specimens, is com-

pletely labelled, every object having a separate descriptive label; and it is intended to label the articles contributed to the Manchester Exhibition in a similar manner; the number of the latter will probably be upwards of 2000.

The rule detailed in the resolution was partially observed in the British Art collections sent to the Paris Exhibition. Every picture and statue being prominently labelled with the name of the artist and the subject of the work, the description being given in French and in English. Preparation is being made to afford the required information on the works presented to the nation by Mr. Sheepshanks, as soon as they are ready to be opened to the inspection of the public.—RICHARD R. GRAVE.

#### Museum of Practical Geology.

Labels are used in the Museum of Practical Geology for the fossils, the rock specimens, and the minerals or ores. The mining and metallurgical models have their descriptions either painted on the cases containing them, or engraved upon the models themselves.—TRENHAM REEKS.

#### Museum of Irish Industry.

The plan that the House of Commons appear desirous to see adopted in all the public museums within the three kingdoms, in order to convey to the visitors the greatest amount of useful knowledge, and to save the expense of a catalogue, is the one that is being carried out in the Museum of Irish Industry. The greatest care is taken at present to have a proper label attached to each specimen; not only does the label contain the name of the object, but there is also added as much information as can be given without occupying too much space with the label. The plan of descriptive labelling now carried out in the Museum of Irish Industry was commenced nearly two years ago, and the system appears to have gained the approbation of the visitors. The arrangements I am at present making in one department of the Museum (the textile manufactures) will materially facilitate the study of the different specimens exhibited from the raw material to the finished article. The plan ordered by the House of Commons, if carried out fully, will convey far more useful information than the perusal of a short imperfect catalogue, or a ponderous descriptive book, containing the name of many thousand specimens.—ROBERT KANE, Director.

#### St. Paul's, Cathedral.

Every monument in St. Paul's has its inscription, which explains with sufficient clearness its object and design. The sculptor's name is, I think, invariably on some part of each monument.—H. MILMAN, Dean.

#### The Tower.

The objects of art and historic interest in the Tower, as well as the localities to which history has attached any curiosity, are shown to the public, in parties not exceeding twelve persons, by the Wardens of the Tower, who are properly instructed upon their first appointment in every detail connected with what they exhibit and explain. The wardens are men of trust and intelligence, being selected entirely for merit from the Sergeant-Majors and Sergeants of the army. They are not allowed to receive the smallest gratuity, but are paid by Government. There are catalogues kept for sale at the Tower at a regulated price, but they are not at all necessary for the explanation of what is exhibited, the wardens being fully competent for that purpose, and ready to answer any inquiries made by the parties whom they conduct round the Tower. During the five years I have been in charge of the Tower under the Constable, I never had a complaint upon this point, but, on the contrary, many testimonials to the attention and intelligence of the wardens to the public in the performance of this part of their duties.—DE ROS, Lt.-Governor.

\* \* \* For the present we give simply the official return to the Address of the House of Commons on this subject. It will remain to inquire, on a future occasion, how far the statements therein made are justified by the aspect of the public



collections, and to what extent the intentions of the mover of the Address have been responded to.

### GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

M. GUIZOT has written Memoirs of his life, and has treated with Messrs. Levy, the well-known publishers of Paris, for the publication of them. The sum he has received for the manuscript is rather large,—4000*l.* in English money, it is said. Our Paris letters do not mention whether or not the Memoirs are to be brought out at once:—but it would seem that they are, for the letters state that M. Guizot has already arranged for a translation of them into English. Whenever the Memoirs may appear they will, we may be sure, excite great interest in Europe.

The construction of the new reading-room at the British Museum is now sufficiently advanced to allow an official announcement that it will be opened on the 8th of May. It will not be immediately available for literary purposes, the intention being to accord the general public free admission to view it till the 16th, so that the popular opinion will be enabled to pronounce upon its fitness or otherwise for the purpose it is designed to fulfil. The spectacle will at all events have much of the charm of novelty. Our readers must endeavour to imagine the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, reduced in height, but more than doubled in diameter, surrounded with a double gallery, and shelves loaded with masses of richly-bound books, lighted all round by a range of ample windows, and the ceiling, save where the crowning lantern gives entrance to a flood of light, gorgeously decorated with blue and gold. The decorations are, indeed, the feature of the whole most likely to strike the visitor's eye at first—never, we should imagine, have the principles of polychromy been so unsparingly or so sumptuously developed. How far their application has been successful is a point on which visitors will form their judgment; we understand there is but one, and that of the most favourable character, among those who have up to the present time had an opportunity of viewing the edifice. It will, however, doubtless be borne in mind that the art of polychromy being, in this country, at least, only emerging from its infancy, the present attempt at its exhibition has necessarily partaken largely of a tentative character. This, however, does not seem to have occasioned any feebleness or uncertainty in the execution of the design, which has been carried out with a firmness equal to the boldness of its conception. There is nothing flimsy, nothing of a make-shift description; everything has been executed on a vast and solid scale; and the visitor's first impression is likely to be one of extreme grandeur. Nor have minor elegances and minutiae been overlooked, as an example of which, it may be mentioned that the very books in the galleries have been richly gilt and furbished on the backs, in order to correspond with the general character of the decorations. The distribution of the colours may be briefly stated as blue for the ceiling in general, gold for the girders dividing the panels, the railing of the galleries, the cornices, and the projecting parts generally. As to the yet more important object of the convenience of students, it may be safely asserted that this will be better fulfilled by the new reading-room than by any apartment of similar design in the world. There will be more light, more air, and more available and at the same time occupied space, than in any building in the country, the Crystal Palace excepted. Every reader will have room and to spare, while tables will be provided for the use of those who may have occasion to consult works of great size. The circular form of the building will be of great advantage, as bringing the whole under the easy supervision of the superintendent, whose post will be in the centre, and around whom the catalogues will be arranged. The quiet so indispensable to study, will be secured by covering the floor with a patent matting. The whole vast structure is surrounded by a labyrinth of small

chambers and galleries, which will, it has been estimated, contain nearly a million of volumes. On the whole, when we consider the magnitude of the edifice, the gorgeousness of its ornamentation, the unparalleled facilities it offers to the student, the skill and forethought manifested in all its arrangements, and the extraordinary rapidity of its erection, we cannot doubt that it will be pronounced an honour at once to the nation that reared it, the mind that planned it, and the metropolis it will adorn. The removal of the reference library, at present lodged in the old reading-room, will, we understand, take place between May 1 and 8, during which time no strangers will be admitted to the department.

A new office has been created in the British Museum, by the appointment of an additional assistant-keeper of the department of Printed Books, the gentleman selected to fill this situation being Mr. W. B. Rye, late senior assistant in the department. We believe this choice will give general satisfaction. Mr. Rye, favourably known to many as the editor of 'De Soto's Conquest of Florida,' for the Hakluyt Society, is a gentleman of great attainments in many departments of literature, and especially distinguished for his knowledge of bibliography. This is an accomplishment not to be obtained without a long practical acquaintance with the science, which Mr. Rye has enjoyed for many years, during which his services have been extremely valuable to the Museum.

On the 8th instant, Mr. Henry Richter, a member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, expired at his house, No. 104, Lisson-grove North, Marylebone, of pneumonia, at an advanced age. Mr. Richter first exhibited at the ninth exhibition of the Society in the year 1813, upon which occasion only one picture by him appeared, entitled *The Rod*. In the year 1820, he exhibited one of the works which were the most admired, and having been engraved, are the best known of his productions—*The Tight Shoe*. In 1823, appeared a composition entitled *A Picture of Youth, or the School in an Uproar*, being the second that had been painted of the same design for the purposes of engraving. A companion picture, representing a similar scene in a girls' school, where the mistress has fallen asleep, is also, we believe, by him. The two former compositions have been always extensively admired, and are now in the possession of W. Chamberlayne, Esq., formerly M.P. The artist's father was a German, and it would seem that he himself had imbibed—possibly from early associations—no slight taste for the intellectual pursuits and habits of thought, which in his early days made Germany famous throughout the civilized world, but which are now mainly confined to the researches of the learned and studious. He was a warm admirer of the metaphysical systems of Kant, and had amused some of his leisure hours by translations from the writings of that philosopher, which were, however, we believe, never published. Mr. Richter's style of painting, as may be gathered from the above examples, was in figures. His highest attempts appear to have been scenes from the plays of Shakspeare. He was always a sparing exhibitor. In the year 1852, we find a single subject—*Devotion*. In 1853, *Lavinia*; in 1854, *A Girl's Head*; in 1855, a scene representing *The Fool and Audrey, from 'As You Like It'*; and in 1856, *The Head of a Child*. He also occasionally painted in oils.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Museum and Library at Liverpool has taken place, with a public demonstration worthy of the occasion. It is seldom, in our times, that an act of munificence on the scale displayed in this matter by Mr. William Brown, M.P. for South Lancashire, is witnessed. When it was proposed to build a new library and a museum, Mr. Brown presented 6000*l.*, afterwards raised to 12,000*l.*, and at length undertook the sole responsibility of enabling the corporation and the trustees to carry out the design in a manner suitable to the prosperity of the town and the requirements of its inhabitants. As he honourably expressed it in making the offer, "Providence having blessed his

exertions in giving him considerable property, he felt it his duty, while life was yet spared, to devote a portion of that property for the present and future benefit of those among whom that property had been earned." The liberality of Mr. Brown's offer was duly appreciated by his fellow-citizens, and the proceedings on Wednesday afforded opportunity for the public expression of feelings universally cherished towards the man to whom they showed honour. Addresses were presented by representatives of most of the corporate and official bodies of the town, and by the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, which reckons among its members most of the literary and scientific personages of that part of the country. In the absence of the mayor from illness, Alderman Holme, after an address appropriate to the occasion, presented to Mr. Brown the mallet and silver trowel with which the ceremony of the day was performed, after which speeches were delivered by Lord Stanley, Sir John Pakington, General Sir Harry Smith, and other distinguished personages present. During Mr. Brown's speech the telegraphic despatch of the birth of a princess arrived, his announcement of which added to the joyous excitement of the meeting. A letter from Lord Derby expressed regret at his unavoidable absence, but his warm interest in the event of the day was well known, and the liberality of his gift of the Knowsley Collection of Natural History Specimens was gratefully referred to in the proceedings. A banquet in St. George's Hall closed the auspicious day. The free libraries were first established in Liverpool in 1850; and in 1856, the number of books in the Central Library was 21,021, and the number issued was 131,912 in 1855, against 153,169 in 1856. The Museum was inaugurated in 1853, and the number of visitors during 1856 was 106,914, or a daily average of 524. In consequence of the increased demand for books, two branch libraries have been established; the number of books lent at both libraries was last year 229,348, against 99,021 in the previous year. In 1855, the corporation bought a large quantity of land near St. George's Hall, in order to build a new library and museum, which will cost between 35,000*l.* and 40,000*l.* We have seen drawings and plans of the building, which will be a great ornament to the town, and most commodious for the objects of the institution.

The Working Men's College having now got a local habitation as well as a name, and having been recognised as one of the schools of learning connected with the London University, may be henceforth numbered among the established educational institutions of London. To the Rev. Mr. Maurice, the principal of the College, is mainly due the praise of this undertaking, of the success of which there is every encouragement to be sanguine. The Second Annual Report, which has just been published, announces that a freehold house, in Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury, has been purchased, in every way most convenient for the purposes of the College, and at a moderate price, 1500*l.* having been paid for the house and ground, of which sum 500*l.* have been given by the principal, and the rest raised on mortgage. A request having been made through the Home Secretary, that the pupils of the College might be allowed to become candidates for Degrees in the University of London, the Senate of the University cordially assented to the proposal. During the past session the time was too short to enable the pupils to avail themselves successfully of the privilege, but there is little doubt that on future occasions some of them will do credit to the institution. Four of the pupils have during the past year received certificates of competency. One of these, Mr. Rossiter, displayed so high qualifications, that he was elected by the Council one of their Honorary Fellows, and placed in charge of the Adult School, an office which he ably filled until he received an appointment as Superintendent of a Mining School in Cornwall. "The circumstance," says the Report, "which has given us the most satisfaction during this year, has been the readiness of the elder students, however hard worked themselves, to take

part in the education of those who are less advanced. At their own suggestion, several preparatory classes have been opened expressly for the purpose of fitting the students for the lessons of the regular teachers. The students whom we wished to undertake those classes entered upon their task in the most modest temper, saying, there were some difficulties of the younger men which they thought they could understand better than we could, from having had to struggle with the like themselves." They hold their classes four times a week, and have had a fair amount of pupils. It is intended that these classes should always be under charge of a student of the College, one of whom, Mr. Roebuck, has succeeded Mr. Rossiter in the office. These seem details of little public importance, but it is most gratifying to record the first movements of an educational experiment from which great results may yet follow. Another circumstance highly encouraging has been the invitation of the Educational Department of the Privy Council to pupils of the college, to be examined for vacant clerkships in their office, the first time that such an offer has been made by a government to working men, as such, to compete for official employment. The Report also contains a notice of a new department of the institution, in the form of classes for the instruction of women. Lectures on various subjects have been delivered during the past session—one course, 'On the Care of the Sick,' by Mr. Barwell, surgeon of Charing-cross Hospital, since published in a small volume. The number of women attending these classes has continued to increase, and greater attention will be given to this department in the future arrangements of the college. An analysis of the occupations of the pupils now in attendance gives a view of the scope and operations of the college, and may help to obtain for it the friendly interest of some who have not had their attention specially drawn to this field of educational labour. "Occupations of Students of the First Term, Third Year.—Operatives:—Building trades (carpenters, &c.), 12; cabinet makers, upholsterers, pianofortemakers, gliders, frame makers, decorators, 21; jewellers, goldsmiths, watch and clock makers, opticians, instrument makers, 11; draughtsmen, lithographers, map engravers, 7; engineers, machinists, 5; wood turners, wood engravers, 3; printers, compositors, bookbinders, 21; bootmakers, tailors, 8; miscellaneous, 15; total, 103; clerks and accountants, 63; tradesmen, assistants, and warehousemen, 32; schoolmasters, teachers, 5; sundry occupations, 13; total, 216." Donations of books to the library, and of contributions to the House Fund, are duly acknowledged in the Report, the perusal of which leads us to wish every success to the London Working Men's College, all the more since Mechanics' Institutes, and other similar associations with less complete organization, have not hitherto flourished in the metropolis.

Edinburgh papers announce the death of the Rev. William Steven, D.D., one of the city clergy, and formerly House Governor of Heriot's Hospital, of which Institution he wrote a history. A work more widely interesting is his 'History of the High School of Edinburgh,' containing the annals of this most celebrated school of the north, from its earliest foundation, down to its removal to its present site. In earlier life Dr. Steven was minister of the Scottish church at Rotterdam, and during his residence in Holland he devoted much attention to historical studies in connexion with the times of the Reformation. He was a man of extensive reading and considerable learning, and much respected in his professional and social relations.

We hear of an act of generous and benevolent liberality being performed by Mr. William Chambers, the well-known publisher of Edinburgh, who has purchased the old mansion in Peebles formerly belonging to the Earls of Tweeddale, and the last Duke of Queensberry, with the view of fitting it up as a public reading-room, lecture-hall, museum, and gallery of art, to be presented as a gift to his native town. In his Life of Burns, Mr. Chambers gives some striking recollections of the social and

intellectual condition of Peebles in his own boyhood. Matters may have mended much since then, but there must still be room for the improvements which this enlightened scheme for popular instruction will not fail to promote.

The Handel Festival is not the only special attraction held out by the Directors of the Crystal Palace for the coming season, which is to commence on the 1st of May. The inauguration that day is to be in the form of a morning concert, the first of a series of twelve by the *artistes* of the Royal Italian Opera. For these concerts the two-guinea season tickets will be available, and transferable tickets for each concert will be issued at 7s. 6d. each. The Cologne choral singers are engaged for a concert in the central transept, on Saturday, the 6th June, admission to which will be procured by both classes of season tickets. The fountains, cascades, and *jets d'eau* will be kept in play on frequent occasions. Two grand horticultural and floricultural *fêtes* will be held, one in May, and the other in September, extending over three days. There will be also two poultry shows, one in August and the other in January. Various other attractions are enumerated in the programme just issued by the Directors, the grand feature of the season being the Handel Commemoration Festival in June, the chief arrangements connected with which we have formerly described. For these performances there is a separate subscription, the annual tickets not being available. The preparations already made for the orchestra indicate the gigantic scale of this festival, and the musical rehearsals, under Mr. Costa of Exeter Hall, leave little doubt of the efficiency of the choral part of the performances. The organ, now being built by Messrs. Gray and Davison, at their factory in the New-road, is hastening towards completion. A trial of the Great and Small portions last week gave perfect satisfaction to an assembly of competent judges.

Although coming far short of the requirements of continental military systems, the newly-issued regulations as to qualifications for staff appointments will be hailed with satisfaction in the English army. Every officer before appointment will have to pass an examination, to show that he can write a distinct and legible hand and compose English correctly; that he has a good colloquial knowledge of one foreign language; that he can use the sketching compass or pocket sextant, in order to lay down and protract the leading features of a country to be described; that he has a thorough knowledge of regimental duty and tactics, and field movements on an extended scale; also a knowledge of field fortification, both as regards construction and correct description on reconnaissance. He must have all the qualifications of a good Adjutant, the same requirements as are exacted for an Aide-de-camp, and a thorough knowledge of military law, and the army and war-office regulations. For the office of Deputy-assistant Adjutants-general, and Deputy-assistant Quarter-masters-general, greater knowledge of practical geometry, and more advanced skill in sketching, as well as correct and finished plotting, are required; also a thorough knowledge of castramentation and of fortification, and acquaintance with geography and military history, especially the campaigns of celebrated commanders of ancient and modern times. Assistant Adjutants-general and Assistant Quarter-masters-general must be qualified, in addition to the above, in certain departments of physical science, and in practical engineering, so far as relates to construction of roads, bridges, dams, &c., the principles of strategy, and the statistics of the army. These regulations, which are to come into force from January, 1858, will secure a certain amount of competency in staff-officers, and, what is of even more consequence, will give a wholesome impulse and direction to the studies of military pupils, who now know that interest alone will not procure for them staff appointments. It is satisfactory to find that the improved education required in all walks of life is finding its way into the army. The schoolmaster is abroad, and after the disasters of the Crimean campaign no one will say it was not high time he should be seen in the Camp,

Antiquaries and lovers of our old classical literature will be pleased with the announcement of a new edition of Nares' Glossary, the best book of reference for illustration of words and phrases and allusions, especially in the writings of Shakespeare and his contemporaries, to be edited, with large additions, by Mr. J. O. Halliwell and Mr. Thomas Wright. It is to be published in eight parts, by Mr. J. Russell Smith.

A collection of Essays, by Sir John F. W. Herschel, from the Edinburgh and other Reviews, is announced for publication.

A new Treasury warrant, to take effect from the 1st of May, repeals the regulations of 14th August, 1856, and appoints the following tariff of postage for packets consisting of books, publications, or works of literature and art, passing within the United Kingdom. For every packet not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 1d.; from 4 oz. to 8 oz., 2d.; from 8 oz. to 1 lb., 4d.; from 1 lb. to 1½ lb., 6d.; and if exceeding 1½ lb. to 2 lb. 8d.; with 2d. additional for every ½ lb. above the weight of 2 lb.; fractional parts charged as ½ lb. No such packet may exceed in length, depth, or width the dimensions of two feet.

M. Dusillet, author of some esteemed poetry, has just died in Franche Comté, in France, at the age of eighty-eight. He was an intimate friend of Cuvier.

The Astronomical Section of the Academy of Science of Paris has drawn up a list of not fewer than seventeen foreign astronomers as candidates for the post of correspondent of the Academy, vacant by the death of M. Lindenau. M. Peters, of Altona, is placed in the first rank; Mr. Adams, of Cambridge, in the second; Father Secchi, of Rome, in the third; and the other fourteen in the fourth, *ex æquo*. Of the fourteen we notice not fewer than seven English names:—Mr. Challis, of Cambridge; Mr. Cooper and Mr. Graham, of Markree, in Ireland; Mr. Johnson, of Oxford; Mr. Lassell, of Liverpool; Mr. Maclear, of the Cape of Good Hope; and Dr. Robinson, of Armagh.

In the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire announced that the indefinite adjournment of the expedition to discover the sources of the Nile will not prevent the Academy from receiving answers to the instructions it drew up for it; for that measures have been taken to cause those instructions to be communicated to the Europeans residing at Khartoum, and to travellers and natives who are able to give information on the matters to which they refer; and that there is every reason to expect that they will lead to the presentation to the Academy of reports of scientific interest. In the same sitting M. Le Verrier, Director of the Observatory at Paris, read a paper, in which he stated that the comet seen last month at Berlin, by M. Bruhns, is the same as one discovered in 1846 by M. Brossen. This comet returned in 1851, but an error in the calculation as to the precise time of its return, prevented it from being seen. It was expected this year, though not so early as it came. It was announced to the Academy that the fossil bone of a bird was lately discovered at Armagnac, department of the Gers, in France. The bone was described as a humerus of the right side, and as one third longer than that of the common albatross, which is the longest of those of living birds; but between it and the humerus of the albatross there are various differences. On the whole, M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, who described the fossil, came to the conclusion that it belongs to a peculiar and distinct branch of the palmipeds, to which he proposed the name of *Pelagornis miocenius*, in order "to recal the presumed habits of this great bird, and the geological period in which it lived."

A French traveller of some note, named MacCarthy, is about to set out for Timbuctoo. M. Vogel, it is reported, was put to death as an English agent by the Sultan of Wadai, out of revenge for the seizure (at the instigation of some English Consul) of a caravan belonging to him, the pretext of the seizure being that the Sultan had despoiled some English subjects of their property.



No longer content with parrots, Australia is about to try whether she cannot naturalize the nightingale. Among the items of intelligence brought us by the last mail is one to the effect that certain nightingales, hitherto kept as curiosities in the Melbourne Botanical Gardens, were about to be liberated and permitted to fly into the interior, where it was hoped that they would consent to pair, build, rear their young broods, and warble their native wood-notes wild—among the kangaroos.

## FINE ARTS.

AMONGST the art-novelties of the day, Mr. Burford's Panorama of Moscow is well-timed in point of subject, and admirably executed for a work of its peculiar class. Few visitors will be prepared for the remarkable resemblance to an actual landscape, the sense of light in, and distance communicated by, the mechanism of Mr. Burford's exhibition. The view is from the interior of the Kremlin, the precincts of which are indicated by a row of crenellated brick battlements, somewhat resembling the ornament which prevails so extensively in the architecture of Verona, and which in this instance has been evidently derived from the form of the original wooden paling with which the area was enclosed by its founder in the year 1147, as it is reputed. The towers of strange form, which give the Kremlin its peculiar and ineffaceable character, may be studied here; one of the most famous, however, that erected by the Czar Boris, does not appear in this view. A group of buildings and objects in the interior of the Kremlin has, however, been secured to the spectator, which comprises all that is most sacred and venerable in Holy Moscow. There is the church of St. John, the writer of the 'Stoic,' with its upper story loaded with bells, with the usual round tower crowned by a cupola, and a spire terminated in a gold cross. There is also the tower of Ivan Veliki, John the Great, built by the Czar Boris in the year 1600. This, the most conspicuous building in Moscow, and the finest tower in Russia, figures most largely in the present view. Its height is 269 feet, being built in four stories, the three lower of which are octagonal, the highest round, surmounted by a bulb-shaped dome, with cross and chains richly gilt. The attempt of the French to destroy this tower was unsuccessful. Below the tower of John the Great, which was formerly a campanile to the church of St. Nicholas the Magician, is planted the great bell—the wonders of which it is needless to repeat. Close adjoining are the old and new imperial palaces, the cathedral of the Annunciation, of the Assumption, of the Twelve Apostles, the Chudoff monastery, the Voznesenskoï nunnery, the treasury, the arsenal, and a crowd of other buildings. Within the Kremlin, be it understood, there are no private dwellings. All the buildings are connected either with the government or the religion of Russia; and the whole area is described as being a labyrinth of churches, palaces, convents, and museums. The Sacred Gate, in passing through which even the Emperor must uncover, surmounted with its tower of three stories and its spire, is not the least interesting of the surrounding objects, whilst architecturally it ranks high amongst the antiquities of Russia. In the same direction, but apparently without the Kremlin wall, will be observed that most remarkable building in Moscow, or in Russia itself, the cathedral of the Holy Virgin, or the church of St. Basil. Some idea may be formed of the effect of this *bizarre* building, with its spire 150 feet high, its twenty towers, round, square, six- and eight-sided, each surmounted by a dome, no two of which are alike in size, form, or ornament—some being round and smooth, others "carved like a pine apple, ribbed like a melon, scaled like a serpent, or rayed like a zebra; they are all striped, speckled, chequered, and embossed with gold, silver, or colours of the brightest hue." Ivan the Terrible, by whom it was built in 1534-1584, is said to have employed foreign, probably German, workmen, and to have rewarded the architect by putting out his eyes.

In a quarter of the city directly opposite to the last-mentioned, may be noticed the new church or temple of St. Saviour, where the Tartar bulb-like adaptation of the Byzantine dome may be seen in the most elegant shape that modern ingenuity can devise. The dome is of copper gilt. The river, the bridge, the innumerable churches and convents, the cemetery, the Emperor's pavilion, and the distant Sparrow hills, are features in this most comprehensive and enormous painting—the details of which, considering their number and minuteness, are admirable. Along with the assistants of Mr. Burford we find associated the name of Mr. Henry C. Selous, the whole being from drawings by a Russian. Nor should we omit to mention the splendours of the coronation procession, the troops, the artillery, and the crowds of other figures. The labours of Mr. Burford and his colleagues have produced a work of sterling value and character as an exhibition, and which is well deserving of attention and support.

An exhibition of photographic drawings and portraits, and of likenesses in oils from photographs, at Messrs. Dickinson's, in New Bond-street, is well deserving of attention in an artistic point of view; as it is also an agreeable lounge for those who are desirous of studying minutely the features of noble and distinguished persons, their friends or not, as the case may be. In the collection will be found instances of photographic likenesses taken upon ivory itself, over which the miniature artist can work with colours. How far the discovery of this method will reduce the profits of miniature artists seems uncertain, but that the number of high-priced miniatures will be reduced in consequence seems inevitable. The effect produced is precisely that of an ordinary ivory miniature, with the additional advantage of accurate drawing, or at least of drawing the inaccuracies of which are known beforehand, and may be rectified according to system. Of the photographs on paper it is needless to speak, as they are examples of the highest class of the art, and as such are already familiar to all. Many are coloured. We may refer as examples of remarkable success to the likenesses of the Marchioness of Winchester, the Countess of Zetland, the Lady Alice Byng, the Countess of Caledon, and Lady Somerton; to those of Lords Hardwicke, Powis, Lurgan, and Hamilton; Captain Calvert, Mr. Stafford, M.P., &c. In some instances the photographic picture has been magnified, and then copied in oils, or even painted over on the canvass. Of this process the portraits of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Gough, and Lord Lyons are examples. The success of the miniature is perhaps more decided than in the case of the magnified portrait; but with the specimens here placed before him, the respective claims of each method can be advantageously studied by the visitor.

The British Portrait Gallery Commission having made its first acquisition in the shape of the celebrated Chandos portrait of Shakespeare, by way of gift from the late Earl of Ellesmere, have made two purchases—one of a portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh, the other of Handel, by Hudson. The further success of Earl Stanhope's proposal, already progressing thus favourably, will be a matter of public congratulation.

The *Revue des Beaux Arts* of Paris, speaking of the sales of pictures at the Crystal Palace, makes a statement which is too creditable to England to be passed over:—"The English purchase more paintings in a year than all Europe in four years." The *Revue* blames French artists for putting a higher value on their works in England than they would do in France. "Paintings which our artists," it says, "would sell in Paris for 40*l.* are charged in England 60*l.*, and when they are asked the reason for this difference, they say 'It is only 20*l.* more, and for an Englishman that is nothing!'" But the *Revue* declares that the English can judge of the value of a picture, and will not give more for it than it is worth; and it advises Frenchmen not only to maintain the same

prices for England as for France, but to send the best works into this country, and to consult the taste of the English in their choice of subjects.

A Committee has been formed in London, to co-operate with one in Halle, for the erection of a statue to Handel in 1859, the centenary anniversary of his death. Professor Volkmann, of the University of Halle, under the sanction of the King of Prussia, is acting for the German admirers of the great composer; and of the Committee in this country, the President is Sir George Smart; the Vice-President, Professor Sterndale Bennett; Mr. Charles Klingemann, Hon. Sec.; and Mr. Henry F. Broadwood, Treasurer.

The annual exhibition of the works of living artists at Brussels has been fixed for the 1st of September. The date is rather late in the season, but it has been adopted in consequence of the Exhibition of Paris, which commences on the 15th June, not closing before the 15th August. For the Paris Exhibition, as we have already announced, works must be sent in between the 20th of this month and the 1st of May.

Herr Achtermann, a German resident in Rome, is now at work on a piece of sculpture, which is spoken of as marvellously beautiful. The subject of the work is the *Descent from the Cross*, and consists of the figures of the Saviour, Joseph of Arimathea, John, Mary, and Mary Magdalene. They are all of the size of life, and hewn out of one solid block of marble.

Professor Fischer, the medallist of Berlin, has just completed, in steel, the die of a beautiful medal in honour of the late architect, Herr Schinkel. On the one side is an excellent likeness of Schinkel in relief, and on the other the Genius of Architecture, leaning on the shaft of a column, with an Ionic capital at his feet. On the right of the Genius is carved a representation of the memorial to the war of liberation, the work of the deceased architect, on the Kreuzberg.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

HER Majesty's Theatre may be described as the exponent of the Young Italy of the Lyrical Drama. While the new house reposes on the old reputations, the old house builds its successes upon new reputations. As fast as Italy produces singers who have achieved triumphs in their own theatres, Mr. Lumley seizes upon them, and presents them to his fastidious London audience while their voices are yet fresh, and their animal spirits are equal to the demands of a career of high-pressure excitement. No doubt this is a system of experiments, and occasional failures must chequer the progress of innovation; but in the long run the battle is in favour of youth; and as it is quite certain that as one generation of vocalists dies out another must be found to supply its place, it is to this activity in the chase of novelties we must be ultimately indebted for the sustentation and constant rejuvenescence of the lyrical stage.

Mr. Lumley has hitherto been singularly fortunate in his new *artistes*. If Baucarde failed, and Wagner did not accomplish, in the estimation of some critics, the complete success which her rich voice and commanding person justified others in anticipating, the Piccolomini was acquisition enough for one season. Of the impression she left behind her there may be various opinions; but the *habitués* of the opera agree in recognising the fact of her popularity, and the legitimacy of her title to the position she has won. To this unquestionable success must now be added the reception accorded to the *débütantes* of Tuesday night, when the house was re-opened for the season with the opera of *La Favorita*, and the ballet of *Emeralda*.

Several years have elapsed since *La Favorita* was produced on this stage. It was then embodied by *artistes* of established fame, and the recollection of their excellence is still so vivid, that it is difficult to dismiss them from one's thoughts when younger singers aspire to succeed to their honours. The opera is, upon the whole, one of Donizetti's most careful productions. Occasionally

flat and common-place, and deficient in colour, vigour, and expression, it is generally, and especially wherever the subject makes particular demands upon the tenderness or passionate energy of the composer, marked by deep poetical feeling and a consummate mastery of the subtlest resources of art. The instrumentation throughout the greater part of the opera is in the highest degree beautiful and effective. It has also the advantage of an interesting story that falls naturally into strong culminating situations. The new singers were Mademoiselle Spezia, in the part of *Leonora*, Signor Giuglini in that of *Fernando*, and Signor Violett in the part of *Baldassare*. The lady is young, possesses marked and expressive features, and displays considerable intelligence in her conception of character. It was a severe trial for an artist who had not yet conquered her European reputation, to attempt the ordeal of a London public, and Mademoiselle Spezia betrayed her consciousness of the risk. During the whole of her first scene she was evidently labouring under nervous agitation, and the issue was doubtful. As the opera advanced, however, she gradually recovered her powers, and in the last act she effected one of the most genuine successes we have ever witnessed at this theatre. She is by no means a great singer. She wants flexibility, and in the ordinary sense, strength. But her voice is sweet, and her intonation truthful. She never makes an effort beyond her capacity of execution, and consequently never breaks down. Her fine musical feeling, which was indicated in several scattered passages in the previous parts of the opera, rose to its height of emotion in the last scene, and drew from the audience repeated bursts of applause. The whole of the acting of that scene, in combination with Signor Giuglini, afforded very striking evidence of the great progress that has been made on the Italian stage in an art which was formerly considered beneath or beside the province of the singer. The propriety of endeavouring to express in action the passions which the composer has sought to render in music, seems to be a modern discovery. It is one of Signor Giuglini's most conspicuous merits that he preserves throughout a rational consistency in the impersonation of character, and that he considers it as necessary to act emotions as to sing them. Nor can we better describe his style of singing than by calling it expressly emotional. His voice is exquisitely touching, his style chaste, and his command over his register, which is extensive, may be observed in the judicious control and husbanding of his powers for the occasions that require their full development. Very rarely have we heard a singer who makes fewer concessions to the vicious taste engendered by the florid school of Italian singing. Indeed, Signor Giuglini makes none. His distinctive characteristics are pure pathos and sweetness of expression. The exquisite delicacy and extreme quietness of his execution rather disappointed the audience at first, who were probably expecting to be taken by storm. But as the interest of the action deepened they felt his power gradually rising; and even before he had reached that great scene in which he flings back with indignation the honours conferred upon him by the king, he had already completely established himself with the house. That most pathetic aria, 'Spirto gentil,' and that passage of wondrous beauty, vibrating in every note with ecstatic joy, 'Vieni, ah! vieni,' were delivered with thrilling effect. Mademoiselle Spezia and Signor Giuglini were frequently called for as the opera proceeded, and several times at its close. They deserved the tribute they received. We should add, that Signor Violett presented the part of *Baldassare* very efficiently. His voice is a basso-profondo, and is excellent in the lower notes.

Little need be said of the ballet *Esmeralda*, familiar to all opera-goers, except that, in the lack of the inimitable Perrot, M. Massot, who fills the rôle of *Gringoire*, promises to be a valuable substitute in characters demanding grotesque humour, activity, and pantomimic intelligence. He has evidently founded his style upon that of M. Perrot, whom in figure and bearing he strongly

resembles. Mdlle. Pocchini danced the famous *Truandaise* with M. Massot very charmingly, displaying a piquancy of expression which we hope to see rendered more available in characters better adapted to her speciality—which lies in the region of the *Tarantella*, and similar feats of fiery energy and dazzling movement. She is young, pretty, and full of animation.

The season of the Royal Italian Opera, in its temporary home at the Lyceum, commenced on Tuesday evening with *I Puritani*, and on Thursday Bellini's music of noblest melody was again heard in *Norma*, in both Grisi sustaining almost the sole honours. Her *Elvira* was supported by Graziani and Gardoni as *Riccardo* and *Arturo*, and Tagliafico as *Giorgio*; and in *Norma*, Gardoni was the *Pollio*, with Marai as *Adalgisa*, and Tagliafico as *Oroveso*. With these familiar operas and well-known artists there is little room for comment, except it be to remark how slight is the change perceptible in Grisi's performances, and how skillfully the surviving power and vivacity of her earlier years are reinforced by the experience and tact of highest art. In both these parts, in which she was long unrivalled and unapproached, there is yet displayed much of the vocal power and dramatic fire which first made Grisi the laureate of the lyric stage. It will not be wise, however, to trust too repeatedly to public indulgence, and to delay too long listening to the counsel *solve senescentem*, &c. As to the other parts of the performances, little that is satisfactory can be said. In *I Puritani* the shortcomings were painfully obvious; while in *Norma*, the part of *Pollio* is not one in which Gardoni is fitted to excel; and Tagliafico, however correct and painstaking, makes but a feeble *Oroveso*, to those who have heard the sonorous tones of Fornes, or the tremendous grandeur of Lablache as the old Druid archpriest. But the music of the orchestra, as perfect as might be anticipated from so select a band of the best performers under the direction of Costa, atoned for what was deficient on the stage. The lovers of good music have the prospect of true enjoyment this season in the performance of operas, the beauties of which will be all the better brought out from the smallness of the house. Though the splendours of some of the grander lyric works must be postponed till the removal to another building, such operas as *Don Pasquale*, and the *Matrimonio Segreto*, and *Fra Diavolo*, and the *Nozze di Figaro*, will be performed to every possible advantage at the Lyceum. A lively ballet this week, *Les Abeilles*, has introduced a new danseuse, Mdlle. Delechaux, graceful and energetic, with Mdlles. Esper and Battalini, who have for some seasons past been established favourites. Ronconi makes his *rentrée* to-night, as *Enrico* in *Maria di Rohan*: Mdlle. Didiée, Madame Devries, and Signor Neri Baraldi also making their first appearance for the season in this opera.

A committee has been formed in Reutlingen, the birthplace of the celebrated pianoforte player and composer, Liszt, to collect funds for the object of erecting a monument to this great master of the young German school of modern art. The works and performance of the Capellmeister Liszt are so well known in England, that it will be unnecessary here to say more about him than that he still continues active (notwithstanding his alleged retirement to a monastery) in his occupation as principal musician to the Duke of Weimar, and from time to time sends forth to the world compositions which, if not appreciated by the multitude at large, still bear the impress of undoubted genius. The 'Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung,' the most cleverly-conducted newspaper in Germany, is most anxious to forward the object of the committee, but remarks, at the same time, that it must first procure the permission of the Bavarian police before it dare proceed to collect subscriptions in money; this may sound strange to English ears, but it is nevertheless true. The government of Electoral Hesse lately refused permission to collect money in Hesse for a Luther monument to be erected in Worms; and a too

zealous but incautious society of missionaries is now undergoing a prosecution from the police, in another part of this favoured land, for daring to solicit aid from private individuals to release them from debt incurred in their well-meant endeavours, because they neglected to apply first of all for leave to do so from the paternal government.—The Cologne Chorus will again visit this country, under the auspices of Mr. Mitchell. Their stay will, it is said, be limited to ten or twelve days. The first concert is announced for Monday, May 25th.

Of theatrical doings at Paris in *Passion Week* there is little to be said:—the principal houses, in fact, were closed during part of it, and the others abstained from the production of novelty. Madame Ristori has appeared at the Italian theatre in Alfieri's *Ottavia*, a long and rather wearisome tragedy; but she makes her part exceedingly interesting, and ends it by one of the most magnificent deaths ever seen on the stage. At the Théâtre Français the new comedy of *Fiammarina*, which we described in a recent number, is all the rage. As is usual at that house, it is carefully acted, but Mdlle. Judith, in the principal character, does not, we are told, produce all the emotion of which the part is capable.

Monsieur Vieuxtemps, the celebrated violin player, has been presented with the Sardinian order of knighthood of the cross of Maurice and Lazarus.

#### LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—April 3rd.—J. Hunter, Esq., V.P.S.A., in the chair. Before commencing the ordinary proceedings, Mr. Hunter remarked that he could not forbear advertising to the severe loss the Institute had sustained by the death of Mr. Kemble. There were few to whom the Society had been more indebted, and he felt confident that all present would share with him in the regret that he would no more be seen in his accustomed place amongst them. But not only within the circle of his friends of the Institute, would the early removal of Mr. Kemble be keenly felt; his loss must be regarded with sincere regret by the numerous votaries of archæological and historical investigation, on the Continent as well as in this country, who were conversant with his researches, and could appreciate the value of his extensive and accurate information. In one department to which of late Mr. Kemble had chiefly given his attention, the vestiges of primeval times, he stood in the first rank of European archæologists; he had engaged in the study of these remains in a philosophic spirit, and there can be no doubt that in his 'Hors Ferales,' had his life been spared to see the completion of his work, we should have found that he had done more than had been previously accomplished in any country, to give to this portion of archæology something of the completeness and dignity of a science. It may be hoped that his untimely end will not oppose an obstacle to the production of a work which promised to prove a worthy monument of his acute intelligence and extended information. We should, however, form a low estimate of his services, if we looked upon his labours in that department alone; he was intimately acquainted with the written as well as the unwritten remains of our primeval fathers, and he will for ever take his place as one of the most accomplished Saxon scholars which this country has produced. His high attainments are appreciated, as they so well deserve, by all the students of the Teutonic dialects among the learned of Europe. Passing over many other subjects of antiquarian and historical interest which have been indebted to his industry, or illustrated by his genius, Mr. Hunter, with much feeling, spoke of what they had known of Mr. Kemble as a man and a friend, of his agreeable intercourse with them, his friendly willingness to impart information and to assist the researches of others, wherever he had opportunity of doing so. Honour be to his memory!—The Rev. W. H. Kelke gave a notice of an ancient encampment in the parish of



Choulesbury, Bucks, occupying a position on the summit of that part of the Chiltern Hills which forms the boundary between the counties of Herts and Bucks. Mr. Kelke produced a map, from a recent survey of this stronghold, which is of oval form, the area, within which the church of Choulesbury is included, being about ten acres. The defences consist of a deep trench and rampart, strengthened by a second line wherever the situation required it; and some outworks may be traced at two points in the circuit of the work. The camp has been frequently designated as Danish; this, however, seems founded on no good evidence. There were four entrances, the principal one being on the east, and communicating with the Icknield-street, near the ancient line of earthwork known as Gryme's Dyke. A short notice of ancient pottery works, lately found near Chepstow, accompanied some examples of the wares discovered, sent for examination by Dr. Ormerod, the Historian of Cheshire. They appear to be of the Roman period; the site of the kiln had been found, but it has not at present been completely uncovered. The facts already noticed, however, appear to have added a fresh locality to the small list of places in this country where fictile manufactures were carried on by the Romans.—Mr. Allingham, of Reigate, communicated a singular license granted to a parishioner of Nutfield, Surrey, resident at an inconvenient distance from his parish church, the roads also being so impassable that it was not practicable for him to attend Morning Prayers, to return home, and be present again at Evening Service, as by law required. The Vicar of the Bishop of Winchester accordingly gave him the privilege for twelve years of attending the church of Horley, being nearer to his residence, but on condition that, with all his family, he should be present at his own parish church of Nutfield four times a year, and receive the Eucharist, as by law obliged. Mr. Hunter observed that he had no recollection of any similar license. Dr. Rook stated, that in earlier times such privileges were frequently allowed, and that Midlent Sunday was familiarly termed "Mothering Sunday," because all persons were required to attend their Mother Church on that day. The Prince Alexander Labanoff sent a copy of the catalogue of his extensive collection of portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, and a volume of documents relating to the history of Bothwell, for presentation to the Institute. These works have been privately printed at St. Petersburg; the Prince sent at the same time an impression from the fine engraving which he had caused to be executed in Paris, from a remarkable portrait of Mary, attributed to Porbus, now in his possession. The Prince had received, with much satisfaction, a detailed report of the portraits and illustrations of the history and times of Mary, which had been brought together in the Museum of the Institute at the Edinburgh meeting. M. Teulet, of the Imperial Archives at Paris, the learned editor of the valuable series of documents there preserved illustrative of Scottish history, had been present at the meeting in Scotland last year, and had supplied full information to Prince Labanoff. Mr. Albert Way took occasion to make known the intention of producing at the monthly meeting of the Institute on June 5, a select series of portraits, miniatures, and engravings, illustrative of the various portraits of Mary, and he requested any information regarding existing portraits which might serve to throw additional light on the inquiry which had been taken up with so much interest during the meeting at Edinburgh. A full notice of the portraits exhibited on that occasion will appear in the illustrated catalogue of the museum now in the press. A memoir by Mr. W. S. Walford was read, on Tenure Horns, of which some remarkable examples have been preserved in various parts of England, supposed to have had some reference to the tenure of lands or offices. Amongst these are—the horn of Ulphus, in York Minster, the Bruce horn in possession of the Marquis of Aylesbury, and supposed to have been connected with the office of Forester of Savernake forest; the Pusey horn; the Borstal horn, and other ancient examples

of the same class. The Rev. James Raine, jun., communicated a transcript of the original ordinances for the collegiate establishment at Middleham, Yorkshire, founded by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. They have been preserved in the registry at Richmond, and have never been published. The Rev. H. Maclean sent for exhibition a bronze Saxon bowl, formed for suspension by three rings. It was found in Lincolnshire with human remains, the boss of a shield, and other reliques. Mr. Bish Webb brought a bronze celt of rare type, found in the Thames near Staines, and a Roman ampulla of glass, found in a railway-cutting near the same place. The Rev. Greville Chester sent a hatchet or spearhead of flint, found in Suffolk; several ancient objects of metal, from Winchester, and a draftsman of bone, from the west coast of Connemara; also some bracteate coins from Germany. Mr. Bernhard Smith exhibited several oriental weapons, a fine Persian battleaxe, a German steel mazuella, &c. Mr. Falkner produced several very interesting illustrations of the fallen magnificence of Ephesus. Plans of the city and adjacent vestiges, prepared for his forthcoming work on the antiquities of Ephesus; also several beautiful drawings of the mosque at Aiaslik, in the vicinity, the Turkish cemetery, and other sites of picturesque or historical interest. Mr. Le Keux exhibited a collection of drawings of the numerous Roman altars and inscribed slabs preserved at the Chapter Library, Durham, as copied by John Carter, the antiquary, in 1795; also a drawing of a curious mosaic floor found at Leicester in 1782. Amongst other objects of interest brought to the meeting, may be mentioned a small ebony case for a picture, bearing the initials of Charles I., with a crown, and an inscription in the handwriting of Vanderdoorst, keeper of the king's cabinet. This relique of the royal collections is now in the possession of Mr. Falkner, and it has been identified as having originally contained a miniature copy by Oliver, of a picture by Titian, "whereof Mr. Lord Chamberlain hath the principal in oil colours." The limned piece was dated 1638.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—April 8th.—Annual General Meeting.—Jas. Heywood, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair. The Auditors' report and balance-sheet of the accounts were submitted to the meeting, by which it appeared that 36l. 3s. 7d. had been expended beyond the receipts of the year; a sum, therefore, to be added to the balance of a preceding debt due to the Treasurer, incurred by the discharge of all demands upon the Society. The obligation was referred to the Council, with instructions for its immediate liquidation. The condition of the Association was deemed highly satisfactory, forty-four new subscribing Associates having been elected in the past year, whilst the resignations and deaths during the same period had amounted only to seventeen. Thanks were voted to the late officers and council, the authors of papers, exhibitors of antiquities, &c., and it was announced that the congress in Norfolk for 1857 would be held at Norwich, commencing on the 24th and continuing to the 29th of August inclusive, the Earl of Albemarle, F.S.A., President. A ballot was taken for officers, council, and auditors for 1857-8, and the following declared elected:—President.—The Earl of Albemarle, F.S.A. Vice-Presidents.—Sir F. Dwaris, F.R.S., F.S.A.; George Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A.; James Heywood, F.R.S., F.S.A.; John Lee, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Major J. A. Moore, F.R.S.; T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A.; S. R. Solly, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, D.C.L., F.R.S. Treasurer.—T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A. Secretaries.—J. R. Planché, *Rouge Croix*; H. Syer Cuming. *Secretary for Foreign Correspondence*.—William Beattie, M.D. *Palaeographer*.—W. H. Black. *Curator and Librarian*.—George R. Wright. *Draftsman*.—Henry Clarke Pidgeon. *Council*.—George G. Adams; George Ade; Charles Ainslie; John Alger; John Barrow, F.R.S., F.S.A.; Henry H. Burnell; George Augustus Cape; Charles Curle; Nathaniel Gould, F.S.A.; Roger Horman-Fisher; George Vere Irving; Wm. Calder Marshall, R.A.;

Wm. Meyrick; David Roberts, R.A.; Alfred Thompson; William Wansey, F.S.A.; Albert Woods, F.S.A., *Lancaster Herald. Auditors*.—C. H. Luxmoore, F.S.A.; J. G. Patrick. Several Associates were erased from the list of Members in default of payment of their subscriptions.

HORTICULTURAL.—April 7th.—J. J. Blandy, Esq., V.-P., in the chair. The following new Fellows were elected, viz.:—The Earl of Verulam; The Hon. P. Dawney; Sir H. F. Davey, Bart.; John Parsons, Esq.; E. Claudius Walker, Esq.; Thomas Middleton, Esq.; H. E. Smith, Esq.; Walter Watts, Esq.; Rev. N. J. Ridley; Captain James Mangles, R. N.; — Inman, Esq.; Thomas Hepburn, Esq.; Hugh M. Mathison, Esq.; G. Howlett, Esq.; J. W. Jeakes, Esq.; Mrs. Ord; Mr. J. Fraser; Mr. Fleming; Mr. Edmonds; Mr. Barnes; Mr. Roger Cutler; Mr. Henry Ormson; Mr. Clark; and Mr. J. Cox. A paper was read by the chairman, 'On the subject of Heating.' The display of gay flowering plants contributed was unusually fine. Of Camellias, J. Allnutt, Esq., of Clapham, sent nice plants of Comte de Paris; a red kind, misnamed Marchioness of Exeter, and Lineata superba. From Mr. Brown, gr. to W. C. Alston, Esq., came a small red seedling Camellia, striped with white; of its merits little could be said, as it was very much damaged from travelling. Messrs. Veitch and Son furnished six well bloomed plants of the handsome red Camellia called Storyi, a variety in the way of imbricata; but in some respects even superior to that excellent kind. This is a variety which sooner or later must find a place in every collection. Azaleas, which contributed greatly to the gaiety of the room, were exhibited by Mr. Allnutt, Messrs. Veitch, and Mr. Cuthbush. Among the varieties were the pretty pink striped white sort called Iveryana, roses elegans, carminata, a semi-double white kind called magnifica, and three seedlings. Roses worthy of June came from Messrs. Paul and Son, and Mr. Ingram, gr. to J. J. Blandy, Esq. Among them were beautiful blooms or rather buds of the brilliant crimson scarlet, General Jacqueminot; also Jules Margottin, Madame Fremion, Prince Leon, and other favourite sorts. Of yellows there were Gloire de Dijon, Vicomtesse Decazes, and Mrs. Siddons. Whites and delicate pinks consisted of Devoniensis, Nephotos, Souvenir de Malmaison, and Mrs. Bosanquet. A bouquet of the pale yellow Rose called ochroleuca, from Mr. Snow, gr. to Earl de Grey, was the admiration of the room. It was gathered from a plant in a pot which was stated to have forty-three blooms on it. Among this class of plants, however, the great attraction was a new deep-yellow climbing Tea Rose from South Carolina, furnished by Mr. Low of Clapton. It had upwards of forty blooms on it, large and double, and nearly as fine in colour as that of the old double yellow, which nobody can flower. Among Orchids was a magnificent specimen of Dendrobium densiflorum, from Mr. Lawrence, gr. to the Bishop of Winchester. It was a round bush, nearly 3 feet in diameter, and furnished with upwards of forty glorious bunches of golden yellow flowers. Messrs. Veitch had a charming collection of Orchids, among which were Dendrobium Cambridgeanum, aggregatum, and Farmeri; Odontoglossum Pescatorei, specimens of the Sweet Vanda (V. suavis), Lycaste Skinneri, Chysis bracteacens, the shaggy Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium villosum), and other sorts, all well grown and flowered. Associated with these was also a collection from Messrs. Jackson, of Kingston. From Robert Warner, Esq., came Dendrobium lituiflorum, a species not often met with, and the yellow Oncidium bifolium. Mr. Parker, of Hornsey, sent a specimen of a handsome new Lady's Slipper, resembling in some respects Cypripedium Lowi, but covered with long shaggy hairs, and otherwise different from that species. Of Cinerarias some very fine specimens were shown by Mr. Turner, of Slough. Among miscellaneous subjects of exhibition was Rudaea (Pachytroia) leucocephala, a stove plant, with large leaves and white flowers closely set on a short spike. This came from Messrs. E. G. Henderson,

of the Wellington Nursery. A large and excellent collection of Hyacinths, Early Tulips, and other plants, came from Messrs. Henderson, of Pine-apple Place. From Messrs. Veitch was *Griffinia Liboniana*, a bulbous plant remarkable for the ultramarine blue with which its white flowers are deeply tipped; it is one of the rarest of the beautiful genus to which it belongs. The same firm also contributed a white *Ixora*, a capital specimen of *Acacia Drummondii*, one of the very handsomest of its class, and two varieties of *Epacris*; Messrs. Lee, of Hammersmith, and Mr. Cutbush, of Barnet, had collections of greenhouse plants. Cones of the new Chinese Larch (*Abies Kämpferi*) were exhibited, and among plants from the Society's Garden were the double white blossomed Chinese Peach and *Forsythia viridissima*, the latter covered with flowers. Some alterations in the bye-laws, so as to adapt them to the present improved condition of the Society, were read for the first time.

**GEOLOGICAL.—March 25th.**—Colonel Portlock, R.E., President, in the chair. The Rev. J. Montague, and William Sowerby, Esq., were elected Fellows. The following communications were read:—1. 'On some Fish-remains from the neighbourhood of Ludlow.' By Sir P. G. Egerton, Bart., M.P. This paper comprised descriptions of some specimens of fossil fishes discovered by Mr. Salwey in the Old Red Sandstone of Acton Beauchamp, and others by Mr. Lightbody in the upper bone-beds near Ludlow. From the first-named locality the author described a portion of a cephalic carapace, indicating a large and new species of *Cephalaspis* (*C. Salweyi*). Another new species of *Cephalaspis* (*C. Murchisoni*) was founded on two specimens obtained by Mr. Lightbody in a bed below the paper-mill on the river Teme at Ludlow; and a third new species (*C. ornatus*) was described from specimens from dark micaceous shales in the Hereford railway-cutting at Ludlow. The same shales have afforded two specimens of a very small Cephalaspid of great interest. These are of the size of a fourpenny piece, and have a general resemblance to *Cephalaspis*, except in the peculiarity of having behind the cephalic shield, and united to its posterior margin by a distinctly marked suture, a broad plate divided into lateral halves by a prolongation of the occipital crest. The author, having stated his reasons for regarding these specimens as adult and not embryonic individuals, gave this new Cephalaspid form the generic title *Auchenaspis* (on account of its *nuchal* plate), and described it under the specific name of *A. Salteri*. In conclusion, some other ichthyic remains, referable to *Plectrodus* and *Onchus*, were enumerated as having been collected by Mr. Lightbody in the railway-cutting and in the river-bed near Ludlow. 2. 'Note on the relative position of the Strata containing the Ichthyolites described by Sir P. Egerton.' By Sir R. I. Murchison. The section of the railway-cutting north of Ludlow exhibits an upcast mass of upper Ludlow rock a few feet thick, and surmounted by micaceous sandstone and red marl. It is distinct from, and younger than the well-known Ludlow bone-bed, which is overlaid in order by the grey-coloured Downton Castle sandstone. Though higher in the series, still this band at the railway-cutting contains some characteristic fossils of the lower bone-bed, such as the *Plectrodus mirabilis* (?), *Onchus Murchisoni* (?), and *Lingula cornua*. At the same time it contains forms unknown in the lower beds—viz. *Cephalaspis ornatus*, *Auchenaspis Salteri*, an *Onchus* or *Byssacanthus*, *Pterygotus anglicus*, and *Eurypterus pygmaeus*. The section obtained on the right bank of the Teme, south of Ludlow (between Ludford and the paper-mill), indicates that the Ludlow bone-bed, dipping gently to the S.E., is covered by grey strata representing the Downton Castle stone, which pass under brownish, micaceous, thin-bedded sandstones, and these, to the east of the corn-mill, are succeeded by red marl with corals. The fossiliferous band exposed at the railway, though probably included in this section, is not seen on account of denudation and

superficial gravel; but another and still higher fossiliferous micaceous band, discovered on the river-bank by Mr. Lightbody, afforded the *Cephalaspis Murchisoni* described by Sir P. Egerton, together with *Plectrodus*, *Onchus Murchisoni* and *Lingula cornua*. These tilestone-beds are succeeded by the red marls, sandstones, and corals, with *Cephalaspis Lyellii*, *Pteraspis Lloydii*, &c. From the mingling of peculiar cephalaspid forms with the *Lingula cornua* and Upper Silurian ichthyolites in these tilestone-beds of Shropshire and Herefordshire (which have about forty or fifty feet of thickness), Sir Roderick is inclined to regard them as true 'passage-beds' between the Silurian and Devonian systems, and to be classed with the lower or the upper system according to the prevalence of certain fossils. 3. 'On the occurrence of Mastodon Bones in Chile.' By W. Bollaert, Esq. The author observed, that hitherto there have been few if any fossil bones of large quadrupeds found on the western side of the Andes. During his travels in South America, he had diligently searched for information on the subject; and he had learnt from Mr. G. Smith, H.B.M. Consul at Santiago de Chile, that some elephantine bones had been met with in digging a trench to drain the Lake Taguatagua, in the province of Colchagua, about forty-five leagues due south of the capital, and at an elevation of 2300 feet above the level of the Pacific Ocean. This lake occupied a circular and crater-like depression among the third range of hills running N. and S. through Chile. The skeletons of two animals were found at the depth of about thirty feet below the margin of the lake. Some of the teeth (referred to *Mastodon* by Don V. Bustillos) are in the Museum at Santiago, and fragments of the femur and tibia brought home by Mr. Bollaert have been also referred to *Mastodon* by Prof. Owen.

**ASTRONOMICAL.—March 13th.**—Rev. Baden Powell, V.-P., in the chair. James Simms, Esq., W. J. Gillett, Esq., and Capt. R. Fitzroy, R.N., were elected Fellows of the Society. The following communications were made:—1. A comet was discovered by Professor D'Arrest at Leipsic, on the 22nd of February. A second comet was discovered by Dr. Bruhns at Berlin, on the 18th of March. Both this and the comet of D'Arrest were comparatively bright at the time of discovery. No English observations have yet been received, from the unfavourable state of the weather. Dr. Bruhns has computed elements from Berlin observations on March 18, 19, and 20, which, as Mr. Pape has pointed out, bear a general resemblance to those of the third comet of 1846, as calculated by Dr. Van Galen for the present year. The third comet of 1846 was expected to return to perihelion in November 1851, but though sought for on all available opportunities at Cambridge and elsewhere, was not re-discovered in that year. A second return was fixed, as above, by Dr. Van Galen, for the end of June in the present year. 2. 'Results of the Observations of Small Planets made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in the Months of January and February.' The observations recorded are upon the planets *Amphitrite*, *Hebe*, *Parthenope*, *Lutetia*, and *Fides*. 3. 'The Occultations of Jupiter and his Satellites on the 2nd of January, as observed at the Cambridge Observatory.' By Professor Challis. "During the occultation of *Jupiter* I noticed particularly the form of his disk. I could not perceive any elongation of the line of section by the moon's limb, the contour of *Jupiter* appearing continually round. I lost the impression of his oblateness. The moon's limb was faintly visible. When *Jupiter* was about half cut off, I remarked that the section was rather jagged, and in particular that there was a bright projection at about the middle point. I thought *Jupiter*, at re-appearance, seemed flattened towards the moon's limb. My attention was a good deal directed to a faintish shadow running along the moon's limb, and of about 4" in breadth. This continued during the whole of the re-appearance. Just at the total emergence the point of contact was obscure, and seemed to recede from the moon's

limb. Perhaps the noted time of complete emergence may, on this account, be a little too early. The emergence took place at a depression of the moon's limb, extending beyond *Jupiter* on both sides. This was very conspicuous. The moon's irradiation appeared cut off at this part." 4. 'Note on the Lunar Occultation of 27 Arietis, on 1857, Feb. 28; observed at Haddenham, Bucks.' By the Rev. W. R. Dawes. 5. Mr. Hippiey, of Bath Easton, near Bath, relates an experiment which he lately performed for his own satisfaction, illustrative of the projection of stars on the disk of the moon. He formed an artificial star with a candle placed at a distance of about 185 yards, and an artificial moon with a disk of card attached to a rod applied to the end of his telescope. Illuminating his artificial moon, he was able to make the relative brightnesses of the artificial moon and star nearly in the proportion of nature, and to make the appulse as gradual as he pleased. He thus had an opportunity, he says, of witnessing the overlapping of the two images at leisure, and of convincing himself of the sufficiency of optical considerations for the explanation of what he saw. 6. 'On Optical Phenomena in Occultations.' By the Rev. Baden Powell, M.A., F.R.S. 7. 'On the Horary Variation of Meteors.' By G. C. Bompas, Esq. 8. 'Supplement to the Solar Tables of Messrs. Hansen and Olufsen.' By P. A. Hansen. 9. 'On a Numerical Solution of Kepler's Problem, reduced to Tabular Form.' By Dr. A. De Gasparis.

**LINNEAN.—April 7th.**—Prof. Bell, President, in the chair. J. E. Gray, Esq., Ph.D., T. & Cobbold, Esq., M.D., and Walter Fitch, Esq., were elected Fellows. Read—1st, An extract from a letter addressed to the President by Dr. Guy, on a curious change in the colour of the hair, produced by exposure to the effluvia of Green Ebony—2nd, 'A memoir on the Dentition of the *Salmonidae*; with some observations on the relation of Species to Genus or Natural Family,' by Robert Knox, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.—3rd, 'Notes on the food of some Fresh-water Fishes (more particularly the Vendace and the Trout) of the *Salmonidae*,' by William Baird, Esq., M.D.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.—April 15th.**—Edwin Chadwick, Esq., C.B., in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected members:—Messrs. Charles Aird, Rev. W. Blake, T. Greenwood, S. C. Hall, A. Kinder, F. J. Nash, and F. Newton. The paper read was 'On Houses as they were, are, and ought to be,' by Mr. J. W. Papworth.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

**Monday.**—British Architects, 8 p.m.  
Chemical, 8 p.m.—(Professor Strecker on a new Alkaloid existing in the juice of *Flesh*; Professor Miesner, some Remarks upon the Juice of *Flesh*; Mr. J. Horsley on the Analysis of Wine.)  
**Tuesday.**—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—J. P. Lacaze, LL.D., on Italian Literature—Origin of the Italian Language—Early Writers.)  
Pathological, 8 p.m.  
Syræ-Egyptian, 7½ p.m.—(Anniversary.)  
Statistical, 8 p.m.—(On the Statistics of Fire Insurance. By Samuel Brown, Esq.)  
Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—(On Electro-Magnetism as a Motive Power. By Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S.)  
Linnean, 8 p.m.—(Prof. Owen on the Characters and Subdivisions of the class Mammalia.)  
**Wednesday.**—R. S. Literature, 8 p.m.—(Anniversary.)  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—(Dr. R. Angus Smith on Disinfection.)  
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.—(Obituary Notices for 1886. On Edington Church. By Mr. Vernon Armit.)  
Geological, 8 p.m.—1. On a fossil Crustacean from the Lias Bone-bed. By C. Gould, Esq.; communicated by J. W. Sowerby, Esq., F.G.S. 2. On a fossil Crustacean from the Carboniferous Strata. By Prof. Huxley, F.G.S. 3. On the Geology of Strath, Isle of Skye. By A. Geikie, Esq.; communicated by Prof. Ramsay, F.G.S.)  
**Thursday.**—Royal, 8½ p.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Prof. Tyndall on Sound and some associated Phenomena.)  
Royal Society Club, 8 p.m.  
Antiquaries, 8 p.m.  
Philological, 8 p.m.  
Numismatic, 7 p.m.  
**Friday.**—Royal Institution, 8½ p.m.—(Prof. A. C. Ramsay on the Evidence of Peculiarities of Climate during part of the Permian Epoch.)  
R. S. Literature, 8 p.m.—(The Dramatic Histories of Shakespeare—Richard III.)  
**Saturday.**—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Prof. Frankland on the Relations of Chemistry to Graphic and Plastic Art.)  
Medical, 8 p.m.  
Botanic, 8 p.m.  
Old Society of Painters in Water Colours.—(Private View.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—M. L. L.; H. B. B.; L. T. F.; N. B. L.—received. G. A. 2017 week.



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1825 . . .	382 14 0	103 14 0	1486 8 0
1830 . . .	241 12 0	93 2 0	1334 14 0
1835 . . .	185 8 0	88 17 0	1274 0 0
1840 . . .	124 15 0	84 13 0	1213 8 0
1845 . . .	65 15 0	79 18 0	1145 13 0
1850 . . .	10 0 0	75 15 0	1085 15 0
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A Report by the Directors on the Business of the Year 1856 was read to the Meeting, showing that, in the LIFE DEPARTMENT, New Policies were issued, insuring the sum of £271,274, and paying in Annual Premiums £9061 14s. 9d.

The Accumulated Fund amounted to £264,992 13s. 11d. The Annual Income from Life Premiums was £116,846 13s.

In the Annuity Department, the sum of £12,195 19s. had been received for Annuities granted during the year 1856, and the Annuity Fund now amounted to £11,447 12s. 8d. THE ANNUAL PROSPECTIVE INTERMEDIATE BONUS was extended to all Participating Policies that may be effected before the 31st December next.

The following SHAREHOLDERS were then elected President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors for the current year:—

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